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20 July 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2133

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ITAMARATY LAUDS LUSOPHONE-AFRICAN MEETING; JUSTIFIES POLICY

Portuguese Africa Union Praised

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jun 79 p 10

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] revealed yesterday that it regards as very important the results of the summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries held last week in Luanda. It pointed out that the joint communique, signed by Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and Mozambique, affirms "the common desire to act in harmony to implement a strategy that will lead to the liberation and social development of their countries."

According to diplomatic sources, the holding of the summit meeting of the five chiefs of state represents a very important political act, because it indicates the intention of those countries to act as a bloc and, thus, to set up a barrier to prevent Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde from going over to the sphere of influence of the French-speaking countries, geographically closer than Angola and Mozambique.

This emphasis on the common language demonstrates that those countries have already left behind the phase of national identity, because they are politically consolidated and mature to the point of forming a bloc, without fearing that their attitude will represent a restriction on their freedom and economic development, the sources stated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that this move is also more important than the close ties between French-speaking and English-speaking countries, because the union of Lusophone countries is being achieved without participation by the former mother-country in the summit, as happens in the case of France and Great Britain, which arrange conferences and maintain close political and economic ties with their respective former colonies.

Because of its European option, Portugal does not maintain close ties with its former African colonies. Thus, the union between the five countries is being accomplished on an equal footing, in spite of the marked differences

between them. Itamaraty sources observe that the periodic holding of these meetings -- the next one will be in Mozambique -- will expand the possibilities for cooperation between those countries by facilitating an exchange of experience.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stresses that Brazil is not interested in replacing Portugal by putting itself in a position similar to the position of France and Great Britain with regard to their former colonies. "Brazil is interested in cooperating actively with each of those African countries that can benefit from Brazil's broader and more diversified experience, as well as from the mistakes committed by the Brazilian Government in its search for economic development, but we want a cooperation in both directions and from equal to equal."

The sources continue to state that Guinea-Bissau and Angola have already well understood Brazil's intentions. During recent visits by delegations from those two countries, the Africans showed great interest in Brazilian cooperation, because Brazil does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. "The Europeans -- both Western and Eastern -- always want to give us advice on the method of solving our problems. Brazil limits itself to offering economic or cultural cooperation, without meddling in our internal situation."

Angola's oil minister, Jorge Morais, stated, when he visited Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro recently, that his government wants privileged relations with Brazil and that an embassy is to be set up in Brazil this year. The minister of International Cooperation of Guinea-Bissau, Inacio Semedo, in turn, stated that his country desires long-range cooperation with Brazil on firm, permanent bases.

Within that picture, close cooperation can be intensified between the Portuguese-speaking African countries and Brazil, primarily because there is an identity of ecological conditions facilitating the adaptation of projects and experience, the sources point out. "With regard to social programs, like literacy, sanitation, housing, Brazilian experience can also be important by pointing out mistakes and accuracies of specific policies."

In the political field, the summit meeting established points of view that are shared by Brazil, like rejection of all forms of colonialism and imperialism, as well as refusal to recognize the elections held in Namibia and Zimbabwe. "We do not recognize any representativeness in the illegal, puppet executives who have set themselves up in those countries under the protection of the racist regimes."



## Itamaraty Justifies Africa Policy

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--The head of the Africa, Asia and Oceania Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister Marcos Azambuja, justified the policy adopted by Brazil with regard to the African continent, when he delivered a lecture to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber. He pointed out that rapprochement with western Africa must not be carried out to the detriment of central and southern Africa. When he commented on the issue of Rhodesia, the minister said that Brazil advocates participation by all trends concerned -- including two guerrilla movements -- in dialog and in solving the political impasse in which that country finds itself.

In the case of Namibia, Minister Marcos Azambuja said that the Brazilian Government rejects the "internal solution" that South Africa insists on adopting, adding that "this is merely an artificial position that aggravates the problem instead of solving it." Azambuja also said that Brazil cannot use ambiguous language with regard to the fight against apartheid.

Minister Marcos Azambuja refused to make any comment concerning the presence of Cuban troops in Africa. He said that it is not up to Brazil to express an opinion, all the more so because it maintains excellent relations with some of the African countries in which those troops are stationed. He was referring especially to Angola.

A little earlier, Deputy Joaquim Coutinho, chairman of that committee, had said that recognition of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] by Brazil has given rise to much internal controversial discussion, but it represented a positive factor, even with regard to the presence of the Cuban troops. Without referring to that congressman's point of view, Minister Azambuja merely stated that in the opinion of Brazil African matters should be handled and solved by the Africans themselves.

The head of the Africa Department, who analyzed sub-Sahara Africa only in his address and in the discussion part with the deputies, said that Brazil has no political problems with that continent, but "it must be discreet."

The diplomat warned against a certain "development euphoria" that inspires Brazil, at times, in its relations with Africa. He said that Africa's knowledge of what is happening in Brazil cannot be underestimated.

### SWAPO

Similarly to what happened when he talked about Cuban troops in Africa, Minister Azambuja also tried to display extreme discretion, when Deputy Geraldo Guedes asked him whether SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization], the movement for liberation of Namibia, had a communist content. The diplomat stated that he had no precise reply to that question, but he remarked that as far as he could observe SWAPO was "nationalist and clamoring."



Azambuja said, in addition, that it is absolutely necessary to expand and equip the network of Brazil's diplomatic representation in Africa, although he realizes that this network is already quite larger than the one that the other Latin American countries have.

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BRITISH RECOGNITION TAKEN AS PROOF OF AFRC<sup>2</sup> RIGHTEOUSNESS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOREIGN observers and commentators are likely to place wrong interpretation on the action of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council which culminated in ousting the S.M.C. II for several reasons. In Africa and the world generally, there is a growing aversion for military regimes.

With reminiscence of Idi Amin's Uganda, excesses and atrocities of military despots in some areas in Central Africa fresh in the mind, one cannot expect a different reaction. Another reason is the timing of the June 4 action which could be seen from far away as aimed at forestalling arrangements for return to civilian rule.

However, anyone conversant with the nightmarish drama that unfolded itself in Ghana for at least the past three years would hardly raise an eyebrow over the revolutionary measures that are taking place today without in anyway disrupting plans to return to civilian rule.

As a matter of fact, those who have the welfare of Ghana at heart would be sympathetic and foresee bright hopes for the future.

It is significant therefore that the Westminster government, with who this country has had enduring relations, has extended formal recognition to the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. This surely means Her Majesty's government sees the rationale behind the AFRC's intervention before civilian rule.

The coming on the scene of the AFRC cannot in any sense be equated with lust for power, sheer adventurism, or outside instigation to forcefully remove a lawfully constituted government as many military coups are known to have as the background.

In fact all countries which place any value on probity on national affairs, particularly in developing countries, and accountability of public officers are bound to endorse the current exercise of the AFRC and rally to its aim.

## NEW LEAF SHOULD BE TURNED OVER BY THIRD REPUBLIC

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jun 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE 'Graphic' takes this opportunity to congratulate all the winning candidates in the last Monday's general elections. No doubt, it had been a tough battle; the road had been rough and very expensive as seven years of political inactivity clearly took its toll on the body politic. But we dare say that the fight had been worth every minute of it.**

**Now that the tanfare is over we strongly believe that it's time to sit down and really take stock of the job in hand.**

**In the first place, the usual Ghanaian attitude of going after the blood of opponents immediately the final election results are declared must not be repeated in the Third Republic. It is a human weakness which ought to be suppressed so that the post-election atmosphere would not be polluted but left clean for the herculean job ahead.**

**We need not repeat the problems confronting the country, especially the sorry state of the economy. To put the economy back on the road to recovery would require the best brains the country has and a huge dose of international financial assistance.**

**It goes without saying that the**

**Third Republic government would have to put its best foot forward in this matter after adequate demonstration of the country's preparedness to work harder than ever before to ameliorate the living conditions of the people.**

**Luckily for the Third Republic government the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), has already set the ball rolling in righting the wrongs and economic injustices which contributed in no small way to the country's back sliding.**

**The 'moral war' being waged right now is in the interest of everybody and the government in particular since its burden would be considerably lightened. By now it must also be abundantly clear to the succeeding government that the "politics of mismanagement" which has characterised the administration in previous regimes is dead and buried.**

**Accountability and moral probity are the new political maxims which if resolutely adhered to may lead the country out of the economic woods.**

**Once again, welcome to the Third Republic Government. In the next few months before the AFRC hands over the reins of power the party elect must throw its weight behind it to mop up the remnants of corruption in the society.**

REAL EVILS OF SOCIETY MAY BE HIDDEN FROM PUBLIC VIEW

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] There are three important things to take account of in the house cleaning process.

One: It is impossible to uncover and expose all the corruption in the society.

Two: The emphasis of such a national exercise can only be to take corrective measures that would provide a deterrent effect.

Three: The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council simply has not got the time to waste on unimportant issues.

All these imply that what can be done in the time available must be concise and sharp in both its immediate and long-term effects.

It is expected that in the excitement of the moment, many overenthusiastic people will send all sorts of complaints to the AFRC whilst the more circumspect would be less inclined to act in a hurry.

And yet this second group are those who possess the more important information that would enable the house cleaning to be done in depth and therefore with greater impact.

We know that there are many honest Ghanaians in almost all levels and sectors of the society who possess inside knowledge of big-time rackets and corrupt activities which are unseen at the surface but which constitute the real evils that must be removed before the house cleaning can be effective.

We say such honest men are there--and they must be looked for. Once the big frauds and racketeers are exposed and punished, the deterrent force it provides would make others fall in the proper moral line.

## DECREE AWARDS IMMUNITY TO AFRC MEMBERS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

A DECREE of indemnity for acts in connection with the change over of government on June 4 this year has been enacted.

Under the decree, Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (Indemnity) decree 1979, signed by Flt-Lt John Jerry Rawlings, Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and published in Accra yesterday.

It shall not be lawful for any Court to entertain any action whatsoever or take any decision or make any order or grant any remedy or relief whatsoever, in any proceeding instituted against.

(a) the Republic; or  
(b) The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council;

(c) Any person acting under the authority of either such Council on or after the commencement of this Decree; or

(d) Any member of the Armed Forces or the Police Force; or

(e) Any person acting under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief or the Inspector-General of Police or in the course of his military or police duties on or after the commencement of this Decree; or

(f) Any person or persons acting in concert or individually to

assist or bring about the change in government which took place on the 4th day of June, 1979, in respect of any act or omission in connection with or consequent upon —

(i) The overthrow of the government in power before the establishment of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council; or

(ii) The continued suspension of the 1969 Constitution;

(iii) The establishment of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council; or

(iv) Any arrest, injury, detention, or disposal of the property of Members of the Supreme Military Council, the National Redemption Council and Commissioner in power before the establishment of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.

It shall not be lawful for any court to entertain any action in any civil proceedings against the Republic, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, any member of the Armed Forces or of the Police Force, or any other person, in respect of any act or omission done or purported to be done in good faith in pursuance of any Decree of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council or any other enactment.

## BRIEFS

**CIVILIANS INCLUDED IN HOUSE CLEANING**—Civilians who have illegally amassed wealth will also face the Armed Forces Revolutionary courts, a statement by the AFRC said in Accra on Saturday. A statement issued by the Council said the serious house-cleaning exercise that had begun was not limited to the military sector alone. It said civilians who have illegally amassed wealth would also be dealt with at the appropriate time. It said the speedy trials going on were in respect of all persons who have stolen the country's wealth and who have thereby caused the country untold sufferings. The statement warned members of the public to desist from any acts of looting, or molestation of the people they suspected to fall into the category of those who have illegally amassed wealth. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 79 p 1]

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ITALIAN AMBASSADOR REVIEWS RELATIONS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Italian ambassador to Madagascar Angelini Rota, by A.R., 1 June 1979; place not given]

[Text] Italy is celebrating its national holiday today. The RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], faithful to its "all directions" foreign policy, maintains very good relations with the country of Garibaldi, as is demonstrated by this interview granted us yesterday by His Excellency Angelini Rota, Italy's ambassador to Antananarivo.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, where does Italian-Malagasy cooperation stand?

[Answer] It is going well. This is demonstrated by the constantly growing number of Italian investors visiting Madagascar to study the possible forms of cooperation in several fields. Despite the traditional feelings of friendship and respect linking our two countries, I noted upon arriving in Madagascar, 3 and 1/2 years ago now, the lack of mutual information on the subject of common achievements both in Italy and in Madagascar, in the political, economic and social areas.

My assignment to the RDM will soon be over. I can say, with a certain personal satisfaction, that many things have been accomplished in this area. But I believe that still more could be done. I think that Italy and the RDM have many complementary interests in several sectors. This lack of information has fortunately been remedied thanks to the articles on Madagascar that have recently appeared in several newspapers and the television broadcasts resulting from the Air Madagascar company's invitation to a team of Italian journalists. I do not want to miss this opportunity to thank your newspaper for the considerable part it has played in this area, bringing to your readers' attention certain aspects of Italian reality and also aspects of the bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

[Question] Just what are the most active sectors of this cooperation?

[Answer] At present, our cooperation is mainly concerned with mining activity, processing of agricultural products, and development of medium-size businesses. There is certainly no shortage of projects, and those on both sides are working to expand our joint efforts into other areas. To all this should be added our traditional cooperation in training of cadres, thanks to the scholarships offered by my government. I hope that in the cultural area we will soon be able to carry out some interesting initiatives, of which more will be said when the time is right.

[Question] Many projects in the framework of bilateral cooperation between Italy and the RDM were proposed last year. What has become of them?

[Answer] The projects proposed last year are presently in the definition process. When an initiative of a certain magnitude is involved, results can be expected only in the middle term. In the immediate time frame, the Soalala mining project is the subject of an on-site feasibility study by Malagasy and Italian technicians. This attractive project has been possible thanks to the joint financial support of the European Development Fund and the Italian Department of Cooperation. Very shortly, I hope, other industrial cooperation projects will take concrete form.

[Question] What is the situation prevailing in Italy at the present time?

[Answer] I would have preferred to reply to this question in a week, because the legislative elections are going to be held in my country starting tomorrow. I am not in a position to predict the results of these elections. I am personally convinced that there will be no remarkable change in the political framework. It seems probable to me that in consequence of these elections we will still have a democratic coalition government, with the participation of the country's most vital forces, of the same kind as in the last government, which enabled my country to start out toward a considerable economic and social recovery. What I can stress is that despite the difficulties of public order resulting from a very acute social crisis, most Italians have shown their desire to get through a difficult moment by means of a rarely equalled vitality and devotion to work.

[Question] Just how is the Italian economy behaving after the political-social jolts of recent months?

[Answer] Our economy is going through a phase of clear recovery despite the political and social difficulties which still exist but which have subsided by comparison with a year ago, when they reached their zenith with the atrocious assassination of President Aldo Moro. Italy, like all industrialized countries, feels the new oil crisis. This government has taken severe measures to control, starting right now, certain symptoms of inflation that have recently appeared. A proof of the steadiness of the Italian economy, despite the preoccupations of the pessimists, is the strengthening of our currency after our entry into the International Monetary System.

[Question] There is talk here and there in Madagascar of the "return" of FIAT. Are such rumors well-founded?

[Answer] FIAT has, in fact, recently shown an interest in the Malagasy market. A very high-level mission came to Madagascar a few weeks ago to make contacts with the aim of reorganizing effective assistance to all its many customers who have placed confidence in it. I believe that concrete results will not be long in coming.

[Question] What are your plans for the immediate future?

[Answer] As for my personal plans, I have quite recently been called to other duties by my government. This makes me very sad, for I have spent in Madagascar, with my family, 3 and 1/2 years which have been among the happiest of my life. I have been able to appreciate not only the natural beauties of your country, but especially a people with deep human and cultural qualities at a time when they are joining all their forces to launch the country on the road to rapid progress and for complete affirmation of its personality and its independence. I take this opportunity to tell all my Malagasy friends--and I have very many of them!--that I will always have a magnificent memory of this country, where I hope to return often as a tourist. Furthermore, I offer to my friends the people of Madagascar my best wishes for success in all areas.

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## MADAGASCAR

### COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] At the conclusion of negotiations, an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the area of postal and electrical communications was signed in Moscow on 31 May between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The Soviet delegation to the negotiations was led by Nikolay Talyzin, USSR minister of communications, and the Malagasy delegation was led by Rakotovo Andriantiana, minister of posts and telecommunications of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar]. Madagascar's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Frederic Randriamamonjy, took part in the negotiations.

The agreement provides not only for regulation of postal and telegraphic operations between the two countries but also for their continual development and improvement. To this end, the representatives of the USSR and the RDM committed themselves to arrange many more scientific and technical contacts between the agencies and specialists of the postal and telegraphic services of the two countries, which will contribute to the exchange of experience and development of cooperation in the area of training of supervisory personnel.

Replying to questions by the correspondent of the APN [Novosti Press Agency], Rakotovo Andriantiana, minister of posts and telecommunications of the RDM, characterized the new agreement in this way:

"This agreement has great importance for us, considering the multiform cooperation constantly developing between the RDM and the USSR, cooperation which was given new impetus as a result of the visit to the Soviet Union by President Didier Ratsiraka in June-July of last year. It was indeed on the occasion of this visit that an agreement was made on the delivery to Madagascar of a sizeable order of Soviet tractors, as well as on several other points of bilateral relations.

"The number of Malagasy young people studying in the Soviet Union is growing from year to year. Cultural cooperation between the two countries is con-

stantly expanding. All this implies good operation of the communications services, responding to the diversified needs and state of relations between the RDM and the USSR."

This, Rakotovao Andriantiana said in conclusion, is why the new agreement will indisputably contribute to further development of cooperation and to strengthening of understanding between the Malagasy and Soviet peoples.

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CSO: 4400

# HNP LEADER CHARGES MUDGE ALIENATING 'WHITES'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Jun 79 p 16

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Excerpt] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the Territory, Mr Sarel Becker, is of the opinion that where SWAPO has failed, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the DTA, will succeed! Mr Becker said that the insurgents had not succeeded in driving the whites from this country, but that Mr Mudge was showing remarkable promise in this regard.

Mr Becker, who claims that if an election was held now, the HNP would receive at least 12,000 votes, said that he did not expect any positive action from the South African Government in helping to curb the anti-discriminatory legislation which was ratified in the National Assembly this week. Neither did he expect any possibility of prohibitive steps being taken by the Administrator General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, but the HNP was nevertheless discussing whether to either send a petition or a letter to the Administrator General, requesting him not to put his stamp of approval on the proposed legislation.

Mr Becker feels that the support of the HNP had increased substantially since the December election. This due to three reasons. The fact that the HNP had won a seat in the last election has given the party a credibility it might otherwise not have had, the consistency of the HNP is policy and propaganda direction, and lastly the manner in which the political situation had developed in this country, played a major role in increasing the support of the HNP, he said.

Mr Becker also displayed increased cynicism with regard to the proceedings of National Assembly, and said that "diplomacy no longer helped." Black and brown members of the DTA merely wished to vote "as Mr Mudge wanted them to," Mr Becker said.

## White Militants

Mr Becker was also asked about the possibility of white militancy in view of the legislation which plans to scrap separate residential areas and do



away with exclusive restaurants and other public places, and he replied that this possibility "was not to be excluded."

However, he refused to elaborate, and would also not comment on whether there was substantially increased support for certain reactionary white movements such as the White Resistance Movement.

However, this "militancy" on the part of the whites certainly does pose a threat to harmonious race relations, and already we have had a taste of what can be expected from certain sectors of the white population. This militant mood should be contained at all costs, before it grows beyond all proportion.

Words to this effect from both leaders of the National Party and the HNP, could still assuage ruffled feelings. It is significant to note that in this respect, although there were a few tentative and noncommittal comments by National Party leaders in the Legislative Assembly in this regard, they have not condemned these reactionary whites outright.

Perhaps they would not succeed in trying to avert confrontation between the whites, which at this stage seems almost inevitable, but at least they would salvage their own credibility and would prevent a "sour grapes" label being tagged to their respective parties.

CSO: 4420

## ASSEMBLY PASSES ANTIDISCRIMINATION BILL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] WINDHOEK: The SWA National Assembly has passed the controversial Anti-Discrimination Bill which will open up urban residential areas and public amenities in the Territory to all races.

The Bill now goes to the Administrator General for his signature before being published and becoming law.

The legislation provoked a major political furore among Whites, both in and outside the Assembly, and has sparked off court cases.

Right from the start, when notice was given of its introduction, the leader of the largest opposition group in the Assembly, Mr A H du Plessis, of Aktur, said: "We will oppose every facet and stage of this measure with every means at our disposal."

Aktur had since invoked the strongest possible form of parliamentary opposition by opposing the first reading of the Bill. It requested a division of the House at least 10 times before the Bill was finally read for the third time.

If ratified by the AG, the legislation will mean that members of all races will be able to buy property in proclaimed towns throughout SWA.

Tourist resorts, hotels and restaurants will risk conviction on criminal charges if they

turn away patrons on the basis of race or colour.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who piloted the legislation through the Assembly, intimated during debates that the punitive provision of the Bill would not be invoked for three months after it had become law.

The purpose of the concession, Mr Mudge said at the time, was to enable hoteliers to bring their premises into line with the provision of the Bill.

Many hotels, especially in country towns, had only one public bar and lounge.

Owners would, for instance, wish to build extra facilities for working people who merely drop in for drinks after work as well as for those who wish to entertain guests more formally, Mr Mudge said.

Shortly after the Bill had been introduced, about 2 000 Whites staged the largest demonstration ever by a White group in Assembly — to protest against the legislation.

A rowdy, placard-waving crowd, carried banners proclaiming they were supporters of Aktur.

Demonstrators also carried the flag of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Many of the demonstrators had firearms and some were heard shouting obscenities at Mr Mudge. One of the

placards said Mr Mudge and other top officials of the DTA should be brought before "a reactionary court."

Soon after the Bill had been introduced, a Coloured member of Aktur, Mr Andrew Kloppers, gave notice in the Assembly that he had resigned from Aktur because of the front's opposition to the Bill.

Mr Kloppers said he would give his full support to the measure and took up his seat as an independent.

Aktur reacted by instituting court action and was granted an interdict by a Supreme Court judge, preventing Mr Kloppers from voting in the Assembly. Further court action on the matter is pending.

On Saturday, Mr Eben van Zijl, of Aktur, told the Assembly that Aktur had opposed the Bill in the Assembly "but our opposition will not stop here."

During debates on the Bill, Mr van Zijl proposed an amendment that the legislation should be renamed the "Enforced Integration Bill."

In his final reply to the debate Mr Mudge said a genuine change of heart among the people of SWA towards one another would never be substituted with formal legislation to promote racial harmony.

The Assembly went into recess until July 17. — Sapa

# SWAPO SECRETARY LISTS MILITARY SUCCESSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Sixty racist South African troops were killed by SWAPO nationalist fighters in a major battle near Windhoek in Namibia recently, according to reports reaching Lusaka.

SWAPO secretary for information, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said yesterday in Lusaka that on June 16 freedom fighters engaged the racist troops in a battle near Windhoek which lasted for several hours, and 60 South Africans were killed and several others injured.

And according to reports reaching ZANA from Windhoek, said that on Saturday nine white rugby players were injured when a bus in which they were traveling was ambushed by freedom fighters "in the operations zone" of the northern Namibia.

According to a statement issued by the South Africa military spokesman, one of the players is in hospital in serious condition.

The spokesman said the team was ambushed while returning from a match at Oshakati, capital of Ovamboland, in the extreme north of Namibia.

The spokesman admitted that so far this year, more than 36 South African soldiers had been killed by SWAPO freedom fighters.

However, SWAPO claims that South Africans have lowered their casualty figures in a bid to bolster sagging white morale.

The exodus of whites from the territory increased in the wake of the devastating attacks against South African troops by SWAPO cadres.

Mr Katjavivi warned of a "war situation" in Namibia and said those who travelled with South African "occupation troops" would be liquidated.

But, he said: "SWAPO forces are under instructions not to attack civilian targets. It is quite clear that the rugby players were accompanying South African forces and were seen as part of the occupation forces. This should be a warning to others."

"Our freedom fighters have advanced and sustained the war of liberation beyond northern Namibia to the outskirts of Tsumeb, Oujjo, Otavii, Grootfontein, Otjwa and Rongo."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ARREST OF SWAPO SUPPORTERS--Windhoek: The Chief of the Security Police, Colonel Koos Myburgh confirmed a further three arrests of Swapo supporters under Proclamation AC 26. Colonel Myburgh said the arrests were made in Khorixas last weekend, but added that he could not release the names because the Administrator General did not favour identification. [Text]  
[Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Jun 79 p 6]

BASTER KAPTEIN'S COUNCIL--Windhoek: The newly-elected Kaptein of the Rehoboth Basters, Mr Hans Diergaardt, announced at Rehoboth that he had appointed two members of his community to serve as his Kaptein's Council. They are: Mr C A Olivier, a local farmer who served for more than 15 years on the Rehoboth Advisory Council before it was disbanded in 1977, and Mr WSW Christ, 39, a Rehoboth schoolteacher. Mr Diergaardt, leader of the Liberation Front and the party's representative in the SWA National Assembly, will be officially sworn in as Kaptein of Rehoboth by the Administrator General, Mr Justice MT Steyn, on Monday. SAPA [Text]  
[Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

RESULTS OF 10 JUNE ELECTIONS GIVEN

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 Jun 79 p 4

[Article: "The PCR the No 1 Party of Reunion"]

[Text] With each election, it is always necessary to recall the conditions in which the balloting in Reunion takes place before making commentaries about the figures.

In particular, one must take account of the fact that there are presently 60,000 young Reunion men and women in France, the vast majority of them from popular classes which vote mostly for the left. This large number of men and women voters represent votes that cannot be counted here, and this constitutes a considerable resource lost for the Reunion Communist Party.

Secondly, the absence of democratic debate on radio and television should always be noted. Worse, there is partial and partisan use of the major information media by the parties in power, which constantly attack and distort the Communist Party's positions without the party's being able to reply. This disinformation deprives the voters of free choice. It falsifies every electoral consultation from the outset.

There is also the aggravation of the social conditions of the popular masses, who are increasingly hit by the crisis due to the colonial regime. This aggravation means that more and more welfare assistance is needed, which enables defrauding mayors to blackmail by threatening to withhold aid.

To "round out" these general conditions in which each election takes place, there is the fraud and violence.

Violence as at Saint-Andre in the evening during the counting, when the thugs savagely beat up one of our party's leaders, Ary Payet. Fraud as at certain polling places where voters were not allowed to vote with identification documents which were legal and with which they had already voted in the preceding election.

It is with all these elements in mind that the numerical results of the latest elections should be analyzed.



They show even more strikingly how high the score achieved by the Communist Party of Reunion last Sunday was.

The election of Sunday 10 June 1979 has shown unequivocally that the No 1 party in Reunion is the Communist Party. This is a truth which the figures reveal strikingly. And the conditions in which elections are held in Reunion only confirm this reality more strongly.

Despite everything that the right wing and the government have been able to do for 20 years in an attempt to minimize the party's strength and role, despite the repression of which our party is the victim, despite the poisoning by the radio and television, the Communist Party is the one that gets the most votes in Reunion, and by this fact stands as the island's No 1 political party.

This is a now undisputable reality.

#### The Communist Party First in Six Communes

The Communist Party came in first in six of the island's communes. They are the following communes: Possession, Port, Sainte-Suzanne, Saint-Louis, Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoit.

In these communes, respectively, our party got 71.09 percent, 67.38 percent, 48.98 percent, 46.88 percent, 38.96 percent and 33.00 percent.

It should be noted that of these six communes, four are under RPR [Rally for the Republic] and UDF [French Democratic Union] control.

#### The Communist Party Second in Eight Communes

In eight communes the Communist Party came in second, ahead of either the RPR or the UDF.

In Saint-Joseph, the CP beat the RPR by more than 290 votes. In Petite-Ile, the Marchais-Verges list came in ahead of the Chirac-Debre list. The same was the case in Sainte-Rose, Saint-Leu and Saint-Andre. In the communes of Sainte-Marie, Saint-Paul and Bras-Penon, the CP beat the UDF.

#### In the First Electoral District, Debre-Chirac Beaten by Marchais-Verges

Debre, who for years has boasted of being "the elect" of the citizens of Reunion and who likes to say that the Communists "represent nothing," has just suffered an unprecedented snub. In "his own" electoral district, he was beaten by the Verges-Marchais list. Debre got 12,738 votes in this district, while Marchais-Verges totaled 13,169 votes for their list.

#### The Communist List Way Ahead in the Second Electoral District

"Deputy" Fontaine was also beaten by the Communist list in "his" district. He supported the RPR throughout this district, and the results are eloquent:

RPR (list supported by Fontaine): 15,003 votes;

Communist list (Marchais-Verges): 21,197 votes.

Which is very significant.

In the third electoral district also, the UDF was far from a majority. It is in an uncomfortable second-ballot situation.

The UDF Snake and the RPR Rabbit

The UDF ended ahead of the RPR in the island as a whole. The changes were sufficient, and the betrayals also, for the Giscardians to get the better of the "Gaullists." This is an illustration of the war to divide up the "Gaullist" heritage. It is very clear that the UDF is now in a good position to sweep away from the RPR the communal machines that the latter has taken so many years to set up.

Will the next elections confirm this tendency? Only the future will tell. But there is no reason for this tendency to stop.

Socialist Party the Victim of Its Own Policy

The Socialist Party in Reunion came in with scarcely 7.5 percent of the votes. This is the consequence of its policy of rupture with the left and of its scarcely veiled alliance with the right.

19 "Mayors" out of 24 Beaten in Their Communes

Apart from the communes of the Port, Possession, Saint-Joseph, Sainte-Rose and Cilaos, in all the other communes the "mayors" did not obtain an absolute majority in their communes. This is an indication full of significance.

#### The Overall Results in Reunion

Registered	225,912
Voted	136,556 (59.12 percent)
Invalidated	2,425
Valid Votes Cast	134,131
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	44,503 (33.18 percent)
Socialist List (Mitterand)	9,973 (7.44 percent)
UDF List (S. Veil)	41,948 (31.27 percent)
RPR List (Chirac)	34,374 (25.63 percent)
Malaud List	3,333 (2.48 percent)

# AVIRONS

Registered	2,859
Voted	1,718
Invalidated	49
Valid Votes Cast	1,669
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	395
	(23.66 percent)
Socialist List	39
UDF-Simone Veil	746
RPR-Chirac	459
Interoccupational Defense	30

# BRAS-PANON

Registered	3,136
Voted	1,885
Invalidated	50
Valid Votes Cast	1,835
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	552
	(30.08 percent)
Socialist List	125
UDF-Simone Veil	399
RPR-Chirac	687
Interoccupational Defense	72

# CILAOS

Registered	2,621
Voted	1,545
Invalidated	84
Valid Votes Cast	1,501
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	143
	(9.52 percent)
Socialist List	--
UDF-Simone Veil	1,118
RPR-Chirac	156
Interoccupational Defense	6

# ENTRE-DEUX

Registered	2,315
Voted	1,428
Invalidated	60
Valid Votes Cast	1,368
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	230
	(16.81 percent)
Socialist List	76
UDF-Simone Veil	668
RPR-Chirac	386
Interoccupational Defense	29

# ETANG-SALE

Registered	3,830
Voted	1,874
Invalidated	45
Valid Votes Cast	1,829
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	464
	(25.36 percent)
Socialist List	103
UDF-Simone Veil	692
RPR-Chirac	543
Interoccupational Defense	27

# PETITE-ILE

Registered	4,663
Voted	3,261
Invalidated	63
Valid Votes Cast	3,198
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	852
	(26.64 percent)
Socialist List	201
UDF-Simone Veil	1,787
RPR-Chirac	275
Interoccupational Defense	83

# PLAINE DES PALMISTES

Registered	1,428
Voted	582
Invalidated	26
Valid Votes Cast	556
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	124
	(22.30 percent)
Socialist List	556
UDF-Simone Veil	51
RPR-Chirac	239
Interoccupational Defense	142

# LE PORT

Registered	11,303
Voted	7,411
Invalidated	136
Valid Votes Cast	7,275
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	4,902
	(67.38 percent)
Socialist List	382
UDF-Simone Veil	1,209
RPR-Chirac	782
Interoccupational Defense	0

# LA POSSESSION

Registered	4,625
Voted	3,511
Invalidated	69
Valid Votes Cast	3,342
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	2,447
	(71.09 percent)
Socialist List	138
UDF-Simone Veil	479
RPR-Chirac	374
Interoccupational Defense	64

# SAINT-BENOIT

Registered	11,228
Voted	6,367
Invalidated	130
Valid Votes Cast	6,237
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	2,060
	(33.0 percent)
Socialist List	563
UDF-Simone Veil	1,849
RPR-Chirac	1,588
Interoccupational Defense	176

# SAINTE-MARIE

Registered	6,237
Voted	3,690
Invalidated	89
Valid Votes Cast	3,601
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	967
	(26.85 percent)
Socialist List	244
UDF-Simone Veil	646
RPR-Chirac	1,646
Interoccupational Defense	98

# SAINTE-SUZANNE

Registered	5,836
Voted	3,326
Invalidated	62
Valid Votes Cast	3,264
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	1,599
	(48.98 percent)
Socialist List	225
UDF-Simone Veil	790
RPR-Chirac	547
Interoccupational Defense	103

# SAINT-ANDRE

Registered	11,958
Voted	7,557
Invalidated	139
Valid Votes Cast	7,418
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	2,805
	(37.81 percent)
Socialist List	422
UDF-Simone Veil	3,465
RPR-Chirac	544
Interoccupational Defense	182

# SAINT-DENIS

Registered	42,636
Voted	22,986
Invalidated	494
Valid Votes Cast	22,492
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	5,031
	(22.36 percent)
Socialist List	2,290
UDF-Simone Veil	6,956
RPR-Chirac	7,298
Interoccupational Defense	917

# SAINTE-ROSE

Registered	2,812
Voted	1,817
Invalidated	23
Valid Votes Cast	1,794
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	459
	(25.58 percent)
Socialist List	117
UDF-Simone Veil	1,091
RPR-Chirac	90
Interoccupational Defense	36

# SAINT-JOSEPH

Registered	10,030
Voted	6,636
Invalidated	162
Valid Votes Cast	6,474
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	995
	(15.36 percent)
Socialist List	507
UDF-Simone Veil	4,139
RPR-Chirac	703
Interoccupational Defense	130

# SAINT-LEU

Registered	10,696
Voted	6,411
Invalidated	138
Valid Votes Cast	6,273
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	2,090
	(33.31 percent)
Socialist List	398
UDF-Simone Veil	2,697
RPR-Chirac	913
Interoccupational Defense	175

# SAINT-PAUL

Registered	22,886
Voted	15,060
Invalidated	211
Valid Votes Cast	14,849
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	5,334
	(35.92 percent)
Socialist List	975
UDF-Simone Veil	2,466
RPR-Chirac	5,669
Interoccupational Defense	405

# SAINT-PIERRE

Registered	23,974
Voted	13,813
Invalidated	262
Valid Votes Cast	13,551
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	5,280
	(38.96 percent)
Socialist List	1,162
UDF-Simone Veil	4,092
RPR-Chirac	2,594
Interoccupational Defense	423

# TAMPON

Registered	17,074
Voted	7,695
Invalidated	240
Valid Votes Cast	7,453
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	2,017
	(27.03 percent)
Socialist List	788
UDF-Simone Veil	2,103
RPR-Chirac	2,372
Interoccupational Defense	273

# SAINT-LOUIS

Registered	17,818
Voted	11,617
Invalidated	43
Valid Votes Cast	11,574
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	5,426
	(46.88 percent)
Socialist List	315
UDF-Simone Veil	749
RPR-Chirac	4,970
Interoccupational Defense	114

# SAINT-PHILIPPE

Registered	1,878
Voted	1,053
Invalidated	30
Valid Votes Cast	1,023
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	70
	(6.84 percent)
Socialist List	457
UDF-Simone Veil	424
RPR-Chirac	67
Interoccupational Defense	5

# SALAZIE

Registered	3,758
Voted	2,257
Invalidated	49
Valid Votes Cast	2,208
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	155
	(7.0 percent)
Socialist List	54
UDF-Simone Veil	1,542
RPR-Chirac	428
Interoccupational Defense	29

# TROIS-BASSINS

Registered	2,592
Voted	2,042
Invalidated	59
Valid Votes Cast	1,981
MARCHAIS-VERGES LIST	161
	(8.12 percent)
Socialist List	123
UDF-Simone Veil	887
RPR-Chirac	751
Interoccupational Defense	59



REUNIONESE COMMUNIST PARTY 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18, 19-20, 21, 23-24, 25, 29 May 79

[18 May 79, p 3]

[Text] In the next few days the rank and file and sympathizers of the Reunionese Communist Party will be celebrating the Party's 20th anniversary. It is not that they are more attached to symbols than anyone else, it is quite simply that they consider this an opportunity to study their reasons for being, and the fights waged by our Communist Party in order to advance the ideas of socialism and offer our people the prospect of a better and more dignified life.

More than half of our population cannot remember that time. So we must restore those dates, 17 and 18 May 1959, in their economic, social and political context.

1957, 1958, 1959, was the period of the systematic gagging of the popular opposition in Reunion. It was the period when electoral fraud became general, it was the period of repression and provocations of every kind against the rank and file.

Let the 15 September 1957 be remembered, the day of the municipal election made necessary by the maneuvers of the right, and of the prefect in the Municipal Council of Saint Andre, after the death of Dr Raymond Verges.

Assured of a crushing victory, Paul Verges finds himself on election evening with a mere 25 votes out of over 5,000 "voters!" The population was savagely bludgeoned, in the Champ-Borne as well as Saint Andre, the assessors beaten and thrown out, and numerous workers were wounded.

Let the 17 November 1957 be remembered, when, on the occasion of the legislative election following the death of Raphael Babet, fraud was general and raised to the level of an institution, to the point that the Communist Party, which had obtained 54 percent of the votes and two deputies on 2 January 1956, found itself with only 20 percent of the votes on election night a year and a half later.



Let the rough provocation by gangsters be remembered, On the evening of 29 May 1953, when Francois Coupou met death at the corner of Jacob Street and Dauphine Street, at the time when the 5th Republic was about to be born in Paris following the Algiers coup d'etat of 13 May.

Let the 15 March 1959 be remembered, when, refusing to announce the "Paul Verges elected list," as the voters of Saint Denis had wanted, the defrauders had him beaten by the police and carried lifeless to the Commissariat. That same evening the crowd was attacked and bludgeoned in Saint Denis, while in St. Clotilde a gangster armed by the right killed a 17-year-old youth, Eliard Laude.

Yes, those years, no doubt more than any others, helped us to understand the erroneous path our people were following--that of total integration, that of departmentalization. And that the government of Paris was the Republican Front, as in 1957, or Gaullist after 13 May 1958.

The courageous battle that has been waged for 15 years to improve the living conditions of our country's workers, the successes won in that direction by the civil servants, whose situation was much improved after the early 1950's, had prevented an in-depth analysis of the kind our struggle was to make, even of the fact that the democratic movement in Reunion was motivated and led by courageous and idealistic men coming directly from the rising middle class, and especially by civil servants of the Creole class.

It was necessary, then to make that analysis of our situation, it was necessary to tell the Reunionese a new truth, masked until now by some successes won in the social area, which had become rather unusual in the years before.

This was the goal set by the Vleme Federal Conference of the Communist Federation of Reunion.

It was on the basis of that analysis that on 18 May 1959 the Federal Committee of the Federation proposed to change it into a Reunionese Communist Party.

[19-20 May 79 p 5]

[Text] If one refers to the theses that were adopted on 18 May 1959, one understands without having to belabor the point what then motivated the leaders of Reunion's communist movement.

Before any other consideration the Reunionese Communists placed the principle of the existence of a Reunionese people and analyzed the circumstances in which it was formed:

"The history of this land, situated on the 'spice route' and, since it was discovered, called Morgabin, Appolonia and Mascareigne, really begins about 1650 when it was taken possession of in the name of France.

"After that date, in successive waves, the first elements of what is today the Creole people were to flow in: white settlers, to whom would be given land to clear, slave manpower from the Indies, Madagascar and the African coast, whose contribution would be considerable.

But as early as 1662, the first Malagasy who landed took refuge in the high, inaccessible mountains of the interior, thus opening the era of runaway slaves, which was to last for more than a century.

"The royal government of France having conceded to the Indies Company the monopoly on exploiting the island, the latter intended to use it as an easy provisioning base for its vessels making it their port of call and--in order to do it--to overwhelm the inhabitants with their heavy demands.

"This was to be the source of numerous conflicts with the inhabitants, some of whom, like the escaped slaves, would be runaways. These would become the white 'kivis'.

"Thus, in that early Reunionese society, there clearly appeared two contradictions which undermined it: the one between slaves and their masters, the other between those same masters and the tyrannical Indies Company, whose managers taken as a whole were mere tools.

"On the one hand, the attempts at revolt or the runaway status caused in the mass of slaves by their miserable condition; on the other hand, the rapid impoverishment of many small whites, who were at first property-owners by concession, but afterwards buried in debts or simply ruined by new arrivals and--the resulting phenomenon--the solidarity that swiftly united some of the victims of this double exploitation with each other.

"In the 18th century a large part of the coastal lands were covered with coffee plantations, from which the Company expected to profit, at the same time that it was peopling the island with a clear predominance of the black element."

The Reunionese Communists also note that the forming of our people was conditioned by Reunion's economic evolution, subject in early times to fierce exploitation by the Indies Company and "urged" to rush into this or that method of exploitation, or this or that production, according to the needs of the French economy and according to the interests of the colonialists.

They explain the events of the stages in the revolutionary struggle in France over Reunion's political evolution, especially with respect to the problem of the abolition of slavery.

"The French Revolution of 1789...was a frightening event to the large property-owners, because of the decree abolishing slavery. They even organized a plot to give the island to England. But the decree was not enforced. Nor would it be under the reign of Napoleon or of Kings Louis XVIII, Charles X or Louis Philippe.

"However, during those years a republican and liberal movement developed and was to bring a progressive portion of the Creole bourgeoisie to win certain important political freedoms, especially around 1830, with the Association of Creole Franks, brought to life by Nicolas de la Serve Vinson, Loupy, Bellier, etc., who denounced 'colonial absolutism' and demanded democratic election of a 'local assembly in charge of regulating internal affairs.'

"On the other hand, one must locate at that time the birth of the sugar industry, whose development was not adapted to maintaining slavery. Cultivation of the cane and the smooth running of the establishments necessitated more abundant--and at the same time more 'free'--manpower. Already, while emancipations were increasing, a first wave of "enlistees" was arriving from India.

"In 1838 slavery was abolished in the English colonies. And on 20 December 1848, when Sarda Garriga, special envoy from the revolutionary government, proclaimed the emancipation of 60,000 slaves, there was no trouble in convincing the island's masters of the necessity for that measure called for by the country's new economic situation.

"For slavery relations would be substituted capitalist relations and a fierce exploitation would now crush the miserable hard-working mass of the small whites, many of whom swarmed into the amphitheatres, the emancipated and the tens of thousands of "enlistees" who had come from the Indies as a consequence of an intense immigration policy necessitated by the development of sugar production.

"The fusion of these very diverse ethnic groups was accelerated, to give our population an original character."

[21 May 79 p 8]

[Text] Although the circumstances in which the Reunion people was formed, its originality, its culture and its traditions allowed us in 1959 to affirm the existence of a Reunionese people, the conditions laid upon Reunion by the colonial power and monopolistic companies, on the economic as well as social and political level, were always colonial conditions and defined a Reunionese colonial reality. Here, in fact, is what the 1959 theses stated:

"Analysis of our country's situation shows that it is entirely responsive to the Marxist-Leninist definition of a colony in the period of imperialism: a country whose whole economy is subordinated to the needs of metropolitan monopolies, which consider it a source of raw materials and cheap manpower, and a market for products manufactured in the metropolis.

"It is customary to say that our country exports everything it produces (sugar, rum, vanilla, essential oils, etc.) and has to import everything it consumes.

"Examination of our economic situation reveals that it is dominated by the financial capital and the monopolies of French imperialism.

"In the case of the banking system, all of the country's credit is controlled by two French banks, Credit Lyonnais and the BNCI [National Bank for Commerce and Industry]; in the case of trade, the Marseillaise Company and the Lyonnaise Company deal themselves the lion's share; in the case of maritime transport, a true flag monopoly is assured for Maritime Shipping Lines, the New Le Havre Peninsular Company (NCHP) and the Norwegian Company, with which those two companies have an agreement; construction and public works are dominated by the

French companies, French Enterprises Company (CFE, formerly EMC), Large Eastern Projects Company (SGTE), General France and Overseas Company (segefom), the Large Metropolitan Projects Company (SGTM), etc.; in the case of the sugar industry, Overseas Sugar (formerly Colonial Sugar) owns three of our country's 13 plants.

"Our country's real property system is also characteristic and shows, despite the carefully maintained absence of figures, extraordinary collusion on the part of several sugar companies, principally in the immense areas formed by the country's best land.

"This exploitation of the country is resulting in this kind of imposed monoculture, which by the way prevents any economic development of the country and facilitates maintaining dependence on French imperialism."

It must be said that 20 years later not much change has taken place in this area, and colonial exploitation continues. At the very most, it may be noted that one firm has given way to another.

What is also stressed by the Reunion Communists is that the economic structures imposed by colonialism have social consequences characteristic of a colonial country:

"Our country is dominated by a dozen metropolitan and Creole companies, sugar (five companies own 13 of the island's plants) or real property, or import-export trade, or construction firms, etc.

"About 20 families are to be found in all the Boards of Directors of Reunionese companies, and they, along with the metropolitan companies, have a corner on all the fruit of our people's labor.

"In the city the middle class consists basically--this too is characteristic of our colonial-type economy--of civil servants, employees in the large cities (St. Denis, St. Pierre), merchants and craftsmen who are few in number, unorganized, whose work is not protected and whose brightest prospect is the ruin they are not organized to defend themselves against.

"In the country, the extreme concentration of real property makes it so that outside of a few sugar companies and large landowners possessing immense acreage, one sees a weak stratum of medium-sized owners and some 20,000 small owners, having a hard time making a living and being constantly threatened, one as much as the other, with being dispossessed of their land by the sugar companies.

"Finally, a proletariat, also having a structure typical of the working class in a colonial country.

"Besides 45,000 agricultural day laborers and a proletariat relatively concentrated in the sugar plants and the port (dockers), there is a young proletariat, unspecialized (cheap manpower) that is encountered in the categories created or developed mainly after the war (building, Public Works, transportation).



"The agriculture crisis (drought, too high agricultural prices, etc.) leads to rapid proletarianization in the fields."

Since 20 years ago the distribution figures for the active population have changed somewhat. But in a direction that was correctly foreseen by those comrades who at the time announced a proletarianization in the fields. The massive rural exodus arrived to confirm their predictions. Unemployment was its direct consequence in the cities.

But in addition, what was at the time the principal sector of activity is today almost in a death struggle: the building sector.

[23-24 May 79 p 3]

[Text] After analyzing the economic situation and revealing the blockages characterizing Reunion's colonial situation, the Communist leaders in 1959 stressed the stifling of the Reunionese personality, the attempts to destroy all the values that go to make it up:

"In the cultural area also, our country is experiencing the situation of a colonial country.

"In the area of language, where French is the only allowed official language, it is inevitable, but it must be recognized that the common language, the one generally used in all social categories, is Creole.

"And although in social categories having a certain degree of education this situation has not created a major obstacle, it is unarguable, on the other hand, that the huge majority of our people, in their relations with the administrative apparatus, the judicial apparatus, etc., are undergoing enormous difficulties because of this situation.

"Certainly, although this problem is complex, it is still no less so than that a Reunionese obliged to think and imagine first in Creole and then to translate into French in order to express himself, runs into obstacles that place him in a constant condition of inferiority.

"Unless a clear solution to this problem appears as of now, it remains nonetheless true that in the present state it must worry every Reunionese concerned about the situation befalling his countrymen.

"In the education field, too, our country is experiencing a disastrous slowdown, desired by imperialism and its agents, who only have need of illiterate manpower and a few professionals, and not of educated Reunionese.

"Not only is our country experiencing an extremely high percentage of illiterates, but even with the demographic push this percentage can only go higher.

"It is not surprising that under such conditions and when our country lacks professionals in so many fields, the number of students is so low and those who come from modest families are systematically rendered unable to continue their studies.

"Finally, it must be pointed out that there is a constant tendency to hide local history under a bushel, to stifle local traditions and especially everything affecting those who come from groups of non-European origin."

Under those circumstances, the anticolonialist struggle also is going through the defense of all the values that make up Reunion's cultural specificity. As a result, this aspect of our struggle is about to give way to many debates, many discussions between those who believe it necessary to do more in this area and hope to favor it, and those who think it necessary to assume all the aspects of the anticolonialist struggle without favoring any.

But today no one can deny the decisive role played by the Reunionese Communist Party in assuring the survival of certain forms of cultural expression in Reunion and their new blossoming a second time.

In the area of public freedom, the Federal Conference of 17 and 18 May 1959, which was in a way the Party's first congress, was able to offer many illustrations of violations.

In fact, within a few years Reunion went through a series of unprecedented electoral scandals, several democratic municipalities were robbed of workers by fraud and violence organized by the very representatives of the government.

"To protect its economic privileges and maintain that social structure, imperialism and its accomplices in Reunion are weighing down the people of our country with a political yoke aimed at restraining all democratic freedoms and rights and preventing the development of the struggle of the popular masses to win them or expand them.

"In addition to a system of direct and centralized administration that puts into the hands of the prefect--the true colonial governor, taking orders from the central government--most of the powers in all areas and steals all real management authority from the Municipal Councils and the General Council, in the area of political customs our country is going through an oppression that grows more cynical every day.

"General fraud has virtually abolished universal suffrage in our country, where now the political personnel in the service of the colonialists--deputies, senators, general counsel, mayors and municipal councilmen, are not "elected" but appointed by the stuffing of the ballot boxes, violence and falsifying proceedings; and these scandals can only occur with the protection of the whole police apparatus and administrative apparatus of the imperialist state.

"Colonialist incitements and gangster actions go as far as murder, such as the murder of the Republican Francois Coupou, who fell on 29 May 1958 at St. Denis, and the murder of young Eliard Laude, who was assassinated in St. Clotilde on 15 March 1959.

Racial discrimination is officially sanctioned in public office by the system of inequality between Reunionese and metropolitan civil servants.



"Finally, whatever the official statements, and even because of the colonial regime, a certain racism is cultivated in our country, not only between metropolitan and Creole elements, but also in the various strata that make up our population."

Thus, whether in economic, social, cultural or political areas, the Reunionese reality is a typically colonial reality.

And that is the fundamental, basic characteristic of our situation.

Starting with that, the Communists have drawn up a policy that is responsive to the interests of today and tomorrow, and to our people's aspirations toward responsibility.

[25 May 79 p 5]

[Text] At the time the Reunionese Communist Party was being formed, the Communists were already emphasizing one of their concerns, which was solidarity. The struggle of the Reunionese to improve the lot of the workers, to guarantee the country's interests, happens by means of the permanent practice of solidarity between all those who struggle under other skies for the same cause--the cause of liberty and equality of rights, of the dignity of peoples.

One of the special aspects of the way our people was formed is the diversity of the various components:

"In this genuine crucible, and throughout the three centuries of common destiny, a Creole personality was born, with its own characteristics, its common language, its particular customs, its characteristic folklore: and this Creole personality, by means of its very development, results in a genuine consciousness of a common destiny in an unfortunate land, and in a joint struggle to save it from ruin and disaster.

"But the participation in the forming of the people of Reunion of an ethnic group of French origin which also held most of the political and economic power, made it so that the whole historic Reunionese formation was done within the framework of close ties with France (whereas the other ethnic groups from the Indies, Madagascar, Africa, etc. were cut off from their native countries); the assimilative character of French colonialism, the tradition of the French people's solidarity with colonial peoples, created special historic relations between the people of France and the people of Reunion, and that is also a basic characteristic of our present Reunionese reality."

In that way "the struggle of the people of Reunion has benefited from every step in the progress of democratic forces in France, as it has suffered from every setback of those forces.

"Thus was created throughout history (especially during the first Great French Revolution and that of 1848, with the abolition of slavery, during the battles of the Third Republic, of the Popular Front particularly, as during the post-war events) an historic connection, an objective solidarity between our people's struggle and that of the democratic forces in France.

"For this reason, the evolution of the situation in France has always been followed attentively in our country, and every success of the democratic forces has been greeted as a victory by our own people."

But at the time when the Reunionese Communist Party was about to be born, it was also the time of the beginning of the confrontation of the colonial empires. The battles waged under all skies by the oppressed peoples gradually achieved success. There was now a third front in the revolutionary struggle: the struggle for national liberation.

The Reunionese Communists affirmed their solidarity with all who were waging the anticolonialist struggle:

"This struggle, which for nearly 15 years has swept along hundreds of millions of men, from China, Indochina, Malaysia, Burma, the Indies, etc., as today it is stirring the peoples of the Middle East and winning Africa, was greeted from the beginning by the Reunionese as the struggle of men exploited like themselves, oppressed like themselves. In this world-scale battle between colonized peoples and the imperialism that oppresses them, the sympathy of our people has been from the beginning with the brother peoples, for every victory of those peoples was a direct blow against the common adversary, direct aid for our struggle.

"The successes or victories won by those peoples showed our people that, no matter what the trouble or suffering, no material force today can stop the action of hundreds of millions or millions of men who have decided to win their dignity as men; and the lesson of the experience of these last 15 years is valuable encouragement in the struggle currently being waged by our people.

"It is also certain that the proximity of Mauritius, as well as Madagascar, and the political conquests of those two neighboring peoples cannot fail to have an influence on our own struggle and create ties of solidarity between three peoples who are certainly different, but who are brothers in the fate that has been dealt them."

Our readers will appreciate the vision of the analysis made at the time, that is, well before the independence of Madagascar and Mauritius, and only 12 years after the massacres perpetrated in 1947 in Madagascar. In 1959 no one could say what was going to happen to the struggle of the peoples of those countries. Our Party was announcing the future.

Today, 20 years later, the changes that have occurred in Mauritius and Madagascar are considerable, compared to the time of our first congress. The whole region of the islands of the Southwest Indian Ocean, all of Africa have changed. Our Party proudly feels the active solidarity experienced by the peoples of Madagascar and Reunion, Mauritius, and the other islands. Even when the night is blackest the people know how to find the glimmer of hope, and how to act to make their just cause triumph.

[29 May 79 p 8]

[Text] We have seen the analysis done by the leaders of the Reunion Federation of the PCF [French Communist Party] in 1959, at the time they decided to propose creating the Reunionese Communist Party.

On the problem of Reunion's development, our comrades said that the watchword of departmentalization "expressed more of an aspiration for recognition of a dignity of citizens and an equality of rights with the metropolitan French, than a profound desire for assimilation, for depersonalization.

"The mass struggle in Reunion on the one hand, the situation in France on the other hand, with the action of the democratic movement, the participation of Communist ministers in the French government up until May 1947, etc., made it possible to hold the colonial forces in check in Reunion and to snatch measures favorable to the workers (AMG [expansion unknown], social welfare, retirement for the elderly, etc.).

"But 'departmentalization' could only be a means for advancement."

What may be additionally confirmed in 1959 is that the successive governments in France used the principles of centralized organization of the French administration to place the decision centers outside the scope of effective action by the popular masses.

The Reunionese Communist Party's program, as it was presented with the rank and file, meeting at the Port on 17 and 18 May 1959, included two basic directions, which have not varied in 20 years:

To advance the demands of the masses.

To propose and promote basic solutions offering our people clear prospects aimed at getting rid of colonialist exploitation.

Concerning the first line of action, it may be said today that no one argues that the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] is the champion in defending the interests of workers. Throughout these 20 years the rank and file have been in the first rank in all the union battles. TEMOIGNAGES, the Party newspaper, has echoed all the struggles. It has been the principal means of propagating the workers' demands. Every time the right attempted to isolate the workers engaged in a conflict, TEMOIGNAGES broke the conspiracy of silence.

The Reunionese Communist Party has made itself the passionate defender of the whole country's interests. It has denounced all attempts to destroy the production apparatus, all the waste of the development potential.

In 1975 it presented to the country a "Survival Plan", setting forth immediate and reasonable proposals in all areas. This work, which was widely distributed, had authority. It inspired many projects that the right is trying to put in place within the present framework--with, of course, worse difficulty.

## Renaissance

In the cultural field the Party has been the craftsman of the renaissance. It has helped the Reunionese people to begin the search for its identity.

The time is past when a famous Reunionese singer picked up the microphone in a talent contest because he wanted to sing a maloya [translation unknown]. At that time, it is true, the Party was alone in having maloya troops produced as part of its festivals. It said from the beginning that no cultural contributions must be excluded and that those must be fought who were aiding in the depersonalization of the Reunionese. For a long time it was the only one to say it, even though the priority that had to be given to struggles for survival did not permit the Party to take further action in that direction.

By acting for the defense of the workers at every opportunity, by firmly defending the country's production tools, by struggling against attempts at total assimilation and destruction of our values, the Communist Party has been faithful to the promises made at the Port 20 years ago. In a way, it has been the conscience of our people.

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CSO: 4400

PAUL VERGES INTERVIEWED ON FR3

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 Jun 79 p 3

[Interview with Paul Verges by Roger Lion in Saint Denis on 11 June 1979]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Paul Verges granted an interview to Roger Lion, of FR3 Reunion, at the headquarters of the Reunion Communist Party. This interview on the 10 June elections was broadcast on television yesterday evening. We print a complete transcription of it.

[Question] Paul Verges, The French Communist Party's list gets a score of 33 percent in Reunion. Usually, when the results are analyzed, everyone is content with the score achieved. Are you yourself content with the 33 percent achieved in Reunion?

[Answer] I am going to tell you first of all that I am content with this score, because we must always take account, in our analysis, of the objective conditions of the balloting. And the first condition is that you have had a drain of 60,000 emigres from Reunion in the last 15 years, and these emigres are mainly persons from the popular masses--that is, those who are naturally inclined to vote for us. This represents a proportion of 25 percent of the Reunion electorate. This is the first thing that has to be taken into account.

The second thing is obviously the social conditions of the country. In a country where you have 300,000 people receiving assistance out of a population of 500,000, with the means of pressure that this represents, it is a considerable handicap for the opposition.

You also have 60,000 unemployed.

And finally there is another problem, that of the nonexistence of diversified information. If I could express the hope today that my first appearance for 15 years in a political debate on FR3-Reunion were the harbinger of diversified information, I think this would be a positive normalization of the conditions of political life. And then....



[Question] In principle, you are a European deputy, and each time that you do something in Europe, we will of course take note of it.

[Answer] I take careful note of this, and I think the television viewers take careful note of it also.

[Question] I do not see why it should be otherwise.

[Answer] There is also the fact that we are challenging the regularity of the election documents. We think that there are also means of fraud. To take only some examples from yesterday, in some polling places in communes in the south, votes accepted in the cantonal elections on family voting-record books were rejected; and then there is the violence. TEMOIGNAGES said today that the balloting was calm because the newspaper was put to bed at 1130 hours yesterday evening. Now today, I have my friend Ary Payet at Saint-Andre seriously wounded; he was attacked in the night in front of the town hall of Saint-Andre.

[Question] Mr Verges, there is the 33 percent on the one hand; you say that you are satisfied with the balloting conditions in Reunion.

[Answer] I am all the more satisfied in that we are the No 1 party in Reunion. Now you have a reality that cannot be wished away; we are the No 1 political party in Reunion. And we not only outstrip Mme Veil's party, which was No 1 in France, but we also, as one says, leave the RPR [Rally for the Republic] far behind us; and it is obvious that the Socialist Party's score reflects, in our opinion, its policy of division of the left and the open alliance of certain of its leaders with the right.

[Question] Paul Verges, the fact of coming in fourth on the French Communist Party's list, of having been elected, at bottom, thanks to the votes of the French Communists--doesn't this make you lose some of what you have called your specificity, indeed your independence of the Reunion Communist Party?

[Answer] I would like to reply on two points. The first is when you tell me I have been elected thanks mainly to the votes of the voters...

[Question] Of course...

[Answer] ...I would say of France, whereas you say, you French...

In France, the French Communist Party, if I am to believe the latest news, got a little less than 20 percent. We in Reunion, with the same list, got 33 percent. I think comparison of the percentages shows that proportionately, there are more Reunion voters who voted for the Marchais list than voted for it in France--although this score in France is remarkable. And I think that when you use this argument...

[Question] It is not an argument.



[Answer] ...no, it is a remark, but it is a damning one for all those who came in behind me. If I am the No 1 party in Reunion, and if it is considered that it was not the voters of Reunion who elected me, then what could be said for the Veil list, which came in behind me, and what could be said for Debre's list, which has only 25 percent of the votes? Therefore I reject the first remark, and I think it should be used with great prudence in the opposing camp.

Secondly, as regards my independence, you know that matters are very clear on this point. Georges Marchais indicated this on the occasion of his trip; it is an agreement between our two parties for a joint battle, for convergent struggles, with each fighting for its own program, since each approves of the other's program. I could take just one example: the circulars in Reunion are not the same circulars as in France. In them we reaffirm our solidarity, but it is obvious that it is an essentially Reunion program for immediate objectives and for long-term objectives: self-determination and democratic and popular autonomy within the framework of the French Republic. And it is within this framework that we are allied, each aware of his independence.

[Question] This election is an end...

[Answer] No. You know...

[Question] Are you going to continue the dialogue? Let us say, what are you going to do in the European Assembly?

[Answer] If I were to consider it an end, let us say that I would be considering myself as certain right-wing politicians do, as we saw yesterday too, whose ambition is essentially to be elected to office as a mayor or deputy, etc. For us it is a means. We are elected to the European Parliament in order to continue the struggle, to broaden it, to make our problems known to the widest public opinion possible and to propose solutions that we consider as realistic, responsible solutions, in favor of the popular masses first of all--that is, the poor masses, the unemployed, the growers, the people on welfare. We say that we want to develop our country, and my candidacy on the French Communist Party's list is very logical. We say: we want a solution within the framework of the French Republic, and since the French Republic is in the European Common Market, it is within that framework that we want to find a specific and particular solution for Reunion so as to make possible the autonomous development of our country.

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CSO: 4400

'HERALD' COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S POPULARITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 10

/Editorial: "Devil We Know..."

/Text/

THE latest American public opinion poll shows that President Carter's popularity with the American people has slumped to a lower level than that achieved by Richard Nixon during the darkest days of Watergate.

This is a truly remarkable state of affairs, for, with all his faults, Mr Carter is not even in the same league as Mr Nixon when it comes to wheeling and dealing and general villainy.

The main reasons for the President's dismal showing are apparently his poor energy and inflation policies.

There may be some disappointment here that the pollsters made no mention of his blundering policy on Southern Africa. But it is, of course, domestic issues that really get to the American people.

Yet there can be little doubt that the President's handling of foreign affairs generally has contributed to his unpopularity. This is an area in which Americans traditionally expect strong and positive leadership from the White House. They have not had much, particularly in dealings with the Kremlin.

Apart from the Russians, however, there is one person who should be pleased about the President's performance, and that is his reluctant rival, Mr Teddy Kennedy.

It is disturbing to think that the hero of the Chappaquiddick could yet displace Mr Carter as Democratic candidate for next year's election. It is even more disturbing to think that he could win.

CSO: 4420

PURPOSE OF BISHOP'S U.S. VISIT DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

**LATER** this week the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will set off on an historic and tremendously important mission—to convince the Western world that majority rule really has come to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and that he is the man, the elected leader, who can take this country forward to peace and prosperity.

We have little doubt that his visit will become a Zimbabwe Rhodesia “summit”, with the bishop meeting the Big Two, America’s President Jimmy Carter in Washington and Britain’s Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London.

Although President Carter has not announced any plan to meet Bishop Muzorewa, it is inconceivable that he would not do so. He is walking a tightrope on sanctions and recognition and must surely wish to get a first-hand account of the situation in this country as well as the opportunity to tell the bishop what is needed to tip the scales in Zimbabwe Rhodesia’s favour.

Pretty much the same applies to Mrs Thatcher, who is in truth committed to a fairer deal towards this country.

Much of what the bishop will tell President Carter is all too obvious to people in this country — that majority rule has been achieved, that the Prime Minister is black, that racial discrimination is a thing of the past, and, something else he must know, that communist forces are on the doorstep of Southern Africa.

Perhaps the major concern in the West is whether what has been achieved in Zimbabwe Rhodesia will work. This is a major area in which the Prime Minister has to assure both President Carter and Mrs Thatcher — that democratic majority rule has not only arrived but is here to stay. And that one guarantee that it will be so is international acceptance and the lifting of sanctions.

There is little doubt that some proposals, or ideas, will be put to the bishop. He will, of course, have to give them every consideration but he must get it across to the two leaders that neither he nor the majority of people in this country will allow what has been achieved to be destroyed by international intrigue or appeasement to the forces of evil.

Prime Minister Muzorewa, representing all the people of this country, sets off with a good case — we would say a near watertight case. It is really a journey which should not be necessary on the evidence before the world, but is so because people need to be pushed and convinced before they honour their promises and their pledges.

We, and we are sure we speak for all reasonable people in this country, wish the Prime Minister a successful and rewarding trip. Right is on his side — and there can hardly be a better way to start.

It is not just a trip to America and Britain. It is one of those moments of history. The deliberations will, one way or the other, go a long way towards deciding the future in this part of the world: in its basic terms whether good or evil will triumph.

## EXPANSION OF BLACK CALL-UP PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **MANY** more Africans are to be called up for national service within the next few months, but there will be no marked reduction in call-up for other races until new intakes have gained sufficient experience to carry the burden.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said yesterday it was the Government's policy that the community as a whole should be involved in the defence of the State and that from 1980, Phase 1 national service would apply to all young men leaving secondary school after three or more years.

It was intended to call up a large number of blacks, starting with the national service intakes in July and September this year.

The following is the full statement issued by the Prime Minister:  
 "The Ministry of Combined Operations, the Department of Security Manpower and the Commanders of the security forces have given detailed consideration to future national service and call-up commitments in the light of political developments and the impending introduction of the new National Service Act on January 1 1980.

**CONCERN**

The Government is fully aware of the concern being expressed by the white, Coloured and Asian communities, as well as the leaders of agriculture,

commerce and industry, over the burden that these sectors are shouldering in the fight against terrorism. It is Government's policy that the community as a whole be involved in the defence of the State.

The significant part that the black regular serviceman plays in the fight against terrorism is well known and, to augment this effort, it is intended to call up a larger number of blacks, commencing with the July and September national service intakes.

**DETAILS**

It is the Government's intention that from 1980, Phase 1 national service will apply to all those young men leaving secondary school after three or more years, and the details of the requirement to register in terms of the National Service Act will be published by the Department of Security Manpower as soon after July 1 1979 as possible.

The liability for Phase 1 national service will be confined to those with a secondary education, since the supply of volunteer recruits for those ranks in the security forces which do not require a secondary education far exceeds the places available. The

shortages occur at the levels that require a reasonable standard of education.

The efficiency of present territorial and reserve forces of Zimbabwe Rhodesia has been built up

because of many years of training and operational experience. This professionalism cannot be immediately replaced by any number of newly trained personnel. In addition, the number of men that can be trained is dictated by both the facilities and the finance available.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

In order to spread the load of call-up throughout all sectors of the population as quickly as possible, it is intended in the near future to call up for Phase 1 national service additional eligible black males for protection duties. Call-up instructions will be published as soon as possible.

When trained and deployed these additional forces will have an increasing impact on the periodic call-up of certain categories of the reserves. However, before any marked reduction to call-up rates can be expected it will take time for national servicemen to gain sufficient experience to carry the burden, although benefits should be felt early in 1980.

The rate of call-up will be constantly reviewed, in the light of the Government's peace initiatives.

## INCREASING CALL-UP OF BLACKS SUPPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Job for all"]

[Text]

THE statement at the weekend by the Prime Minister on call-up plans acknowledges the duty of the community as a whole to be involved in the defence of the State.

From that flows the decision to step up the intake of black national servicemen and, it would appear from the statement, to introduce a new category of national service.

We refer to the announcement that it is intended to call up for the first phase of national service "additional eligible black males for protection duties".

This, it was said, would be done to spread the load of call-up throughout all sectors of the population as quickly as possible.

It was expected to have an increasing impact on the periodic call-up of certain categories of reserves. But it would be early next year before any marked reduction in rates of call-up could be expected.

Thus for the rest of this year it will be business as usual for most people with a commitment, with the prospect of an improvement for some next year.

In view of the current security situation, it would have been extremely foolish for the Government to have held out any hope of reduced call-ups this year.

But if morale is to be maintained, it must see that no time is wasted in getting more black national servicemen trained for both operational and protection duties.

CSO: 4420



## BLACK MAN TO STAND IN CITY ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] The first black man to be put forward as a candidate in the Salisbury municipal general election this year is Mr John Drake Chambwe, of Lochinvar.

Yesterday, the first day of nominations for the council election on August 1, nine nomination forms were received. The closing date for nominations is July 5.

Mr Chambwe, a radio technician with the Rhodesia Railways, is the first candidate for Ward 8, which includes Waterfalls, Houghton Park, Lochinvar, Malvern, Parktown, Prospect and Southerton.

Nominations for the Mayor, Councillor Arthur Wilkins, and for Councillor Con Knaggs have been lodged for Ward 13, which includes the Avenues, the old sections of Milton Park and Eastlea North, and Belgravia.

A nomination form for Alderman H. Douglas Tanner, to stand in Ward 12, has been received. This ward includes Avondale, Alexandra Park, Gunhill and Strathaven.

Councillor Ron Cowan has been entered for Ward 10.

A nomination for Councillor Ray Stallwood to stand in Ward 5 was lodged.

Councillor Hugh Baker has been nominated for Ward 3.

Councillor John Aitcheson has been put forward for Ward 1, comprising Marlborough, Emerald Hill, Bluff Hill, Avonlea and Ashbrittle.

A former councillor, Mr William Croxford, has been entered to stand in Ward 6, the Hatfield ward which also includes Chadcombe, Logan Park and Park Meadowlands.

## ASSEMBLY HITS DISTORTED PRESS REPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 11

[Text]

ANOTHER attack on the Press was made in the Assembly when Mr Gerald Mtinkulu (UANC) accused the Press of creating a false impression that the terrorists were in control of rural areas by publicising the closure of Gokomere Mission in the Midlands.

He also alleged that the Press had distorted a call for the bombing of Lusaka—by a lone MP, he claimed — to imply this was the general view of Members. Mr Mtinkulu said this had embarrassed him with his Matabeleland North constituents, who had asked: "Did we send you into Parliament to talk about bombing people?"

He said MPs must understand their own people and what the Press often reported "is what the Press thinks will please certain individuals".

Mr Mtinkulu said that yesterday, for instance, the headline "Schools Closed Somewhere" made it seem the Government

was doing very little inside the country and that the terrorists were in complete control of certain areas in which they were closing schools at will. Mr Mtinkulu said that when he looked closely at the report, however, he found only one school with three streams had been closed.

Mr Mtinkulu said that one would think from reading the article that terrorists were in full control inside the country.

## LAUGHTER

"The Press should be careful of that, I think," said Mr Mtinkulu, whose remarks were punctuated by laughter from the black MPs and cries of "They (the Press) are looking at you."

"And also when someone talked of bombing Lusaka it was one Member who said so, but the

heading was 'Lusaka should be bombed'."

The Rev. Farayi Muzorewa (UANC, Mashonaland East) said freedom of the Press had to be matched with responsible reporting. There were journalists who were proud of their ability to break up Governments and organisations by the power of the pen.

Governments must move in quickly to stamp out such dangerous activities, he said.

Turning to television, Mr Muzorewa said Zimbabwe Rhodesia was fortunate to have its broadcasting controlled by a responsible body.

The Hansard reports of Parliament confirm that on Wednesday Mr Titus Mukaratirwa (UANC, Mashonaland West) and Wing Commander Roy Simmonds (RF) were applauded when they congratulated security forces on raiding the Lusaka headquarters of a terrorist organisation. On Friday, both Mr Mishaev Hove (UANC, Midlands) and Mr David Munandi (UANC, Victoria) called for further attacks on neighbouring states which encouraged terrorism, together with Mr John Nyahwata (UANC, Midlands) and Mr Arthur Mpinyuri (UANC, Mashonaland Central) who praised last Tuesday's pre-emptive strike at Lusaka.

# SENATORS MAKE APPEALS FOR UNITY

Salesbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

APPEALS for unity in the new State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia were made yesterday by several senators. Ian's Parliamentary Service reports.

During the debate on the President's speech, Mr Naboth Gandanzara said blacks could learn a valuable lesson from the Rhodesian Front which preserved white minority rule for more than 17 years.

In spite of its members' widely differing ethnic backgrounds, he said, the RF succeeded because it "kept together".

Air Marshal Archie Wilson said Z.R. could serve as an example to the rest of Africa, with all working together to create a nation characterised by unity and harmony. He warned against the destructive effects of power struggles.

Air Marshal Wilson said recent comments by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, on the lifting of sanctions had given Zimbabwe Rhodesia hope and encouragement.

## REALITIES

Should the West wake up to the new realities in Southern Africa and become aware of the aims of communism, "then what a great bastion for good could be forged".

He envisaged an association of Southern African states "from the Cape to Katanga" which could achieve self-sufficiency and form a powerful block.

"We must work together to grasp the opportunity that destiny surely provides," he said.

Senator Kenneth Fleming called for "solidarity" as a means of achieving recognition from the international community.

"It is up to all of us to stand solid and do whatever we can in our own humble way to prick the conscience of countries to recognise us," he said.

Senator Wilson Muganini agreed that "our best chance is to unite, working together in the construction of this new nation".

"We shall make it great," he said, "the jewel and envy of Africa."

## GOVERNMENT PLANS CRACKDOWN ON URBAN TERRORISM

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 79 p 11

[Text]

**SALISBURY, June 14 — A massive crackdown on urban terrorism with really tough police action against those who harbour terrorists in the towns or rural areas is being planned by the new Government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.**

Law enforcement agencies, the police and the country's security forces are drawing up a nationwide masterplan to implement Bishop Abel Muzorewa's crackdown on terrorism.

In seven years of war at least 16 000 people, mainly Africans, have been killed inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia alone.

But thousands more have been maimed through terrorist action and hundreds of people have seen their homes and houses destroyed.

The new war against the terrorist follows a nationwide broadcast two weeks ago by the new Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga.

**PEACE**

In his first major speech since taking over this key portfolio, Mr Zindoga said that while the principal aim of the Government will be

the quest for peace, the security forces — including the police — will direct their main effort towards the elimination of terrorism.

Some people, he said, were taking advantage of the war and urban unrest to enrich themselves. The terrorist war has been seen by some people as an opportunity to commit criminal offences. A disturbing feature has been the apparent increase in robbery often accompanied by the use of arms. In the face of this threat the law enforcement agencies must take tough action to retrain those responsible.

Terrorists have also hit the farmer badly with attacks not only on the homestead, where he is particularly vulnerable at night-time: cattle are being rustled to the tune of 2 000 a week, costing the country's most important economic sector — agriculture — at least \$1 million every 30 days.

## CATTLE

In his hard hitting speech Mr Zindoga said: "While the owners of stolen cattle may not take the law into their own hands, they are entitled to take strong

### 'Criminals taking advantage of the war'

measures to recover their stock. If they are unable to apprehend the thieves by any other means, as a last resort, they can shoot them."

Informed political sources tell the *Financial Gazette* that the initial nervousness of the police about a majority-rule Government lasted no longer than the time it took Mr Zindoga to deliver his speech.

"It is exactly the sentiment we wanted to see", said one policeman in Salisbury, a viewpoint echoed by a third generation commercial farmer in Umtali who said: "The eye for an eye approach is the right one. We must show the terrors and those prepared to run with them that we mean business."

However, despite the militancy in the police force, the army and agriculture where, in recent years, the farmer has become a front line soldier there is growing concern in Salisbury that the public is taking the country's new internal political calm far too lightly.

## WAR

"The war isn't over yet," says a senior police officer.

"Unfortunately, there are quite a number of people who think that, because our successful elections are over, the war is going to stop and there is no need for precautionary measures now. This is just not the case at all. The war is not going to stop right away, though we sincerely hope it will be ending in the near future. Until it does stop we have got to maintain our vigilance all the time: we must not be complacent."

## BUSINESSMAN

Despite the raging war around Zimbabwe Rhodesia's borders senior police officers believe that the average black and white in Salisbury, Bulawayo — even Umtali — has become somewhat complacent about the dangers of urban terrorism since the successful April elections and formation of a Government of National Unity.

The smaller businessman, in particular, strapped for cash because of sanctions, the war and high inflation often complains that security measures cost too much money.

But both ARNI and ACCOR have advised their members to invest to help ensure their employees' safety.

Businessmen who have made small capital investments to help protect their staff — by using safety curtaining, for example, now widely available throughout the country for the first time — are performing a public service.

And, it seems, it is a wise financial "risk" mainly because the average small businessman employs staff of between 10-15 people

and has, on his premises, hard to replace machinery which is first, hard to replace because of foreign currency allocations and secondly, machinery not usually covered under normal insurance policies.

The favourite weapon of the urban terrorist — a member of arguably the world's fastest "growth" industry — is the bomb and more damage is caused by

flying glass than the explosion itself.

If Mr Zindoga's new tough measures against terrorism are to be 100 per cent effective the feeling among enlightened businessmen in Zimbabwe Rhodesia this week is that despite the tough economic climate safety investments by commerce and industry must be made in the almost immediate future.

ZR PASSPORT SNAG REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] Applications for Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports by people who already hold passports of another country are being held up.

Although the Constitution allows for dual nationality, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, the Registrar General, said legal questions were being considered.

He said there was provision in the Constitution which stated a person would not be refused a Zimbabwe Rhodesian passport solely on the grounds that he held a foreign passport.

"I have asked for a legal opinion on the interpretation of this portion of the Constitution," he said.

The Government lawyers had been asked if there were any grounds on which a second passport should not be issued.

He said: "Until I have received that legal opinion, I am holding fire on this sort of application."

A Salisbury businessman complained to THE SUNDAY MAIL that he had been refused a Zimbabwe Rhodesia passport twice in a month.

On the second occasion, he said, he was told the nearest embassy representing his country of birth, Ireland, would be told he was seeking a Zimbabwe Rhodesia passport if he persisted with his application.

He said: "If the Constitution is being tampered with already, what hope is there for the future?"

Mr Pope-Simmonds dismissed the allegation that foreign governments would be told of dual nationality applications as "rubbish."



But he pointed out that some governments allowed their countrymen to hold only one passport. "Confusion may have arisen over this," he said.

In the meantime, people applying for a Zimbabwe Rhodesian passport are being issued with the old "Rhodesia passport."

Mr Pope-Simmonds said: "We are using up old stocks. When they are finished in two or three weeks, we shall issue passports stating 'Zimbabwe Rhodesia.'"

The old passports will be valid.

CSO: 4420

CAPTURED PAPERS DISCLOSE REIGN OF FEAR

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 7

[Text] A reign of terror in Zambia by heavily armed ZAPU gangs--including robberies and murders--is disclosed in documents captured by the Zimbabwe Rhodesia security forces.

The documents raise serious doubts over the control exercised over the terrorists--in parts indicating a conspiracy between Zambian security authorities and the gangs--and the safety of Queen Elizabeth and delegates to the Commonwealth Conference in August.

The documents seized last week in the raid on "The Vatican" intelligence centre at Lusaka confirms the terrorists murdered Rhodesian-born Mr David Spengler (45), his Coloured wife, Muriel (32), their daughter, Tamia (six), and a family friend, Mr Colyn Venn.

They died after being tortured at their home at Chongwe, 27 km west of Lusaka, in April.

A six-paragraph report by a cadre, Kaizer Makhoza, shows how they were brutally killed because of their Rhodesian background.

The report says the group was killed by armed men using 7,62 calibre rifles. After the shooting, tape recorders, other items and Mr Spengler's van were stolen.

The van was abandoned in Rufunsa and, says the report, the "compatriots from the police believe that ZAPU comrades at Rufunsa might have done the murder act."

The report condemns Mr Spengler, who went to Zambia as a prospector and miner, for living secludedly on his small-holding and for having Rhodesian currency in his house.

The documents detail the terror that gangs wielded along the Great East Road, Lusaka's main link with Malawi, particularly around Chipata and Chinyunya.

Three interrogators name two terrorists, Result Nyoni and Fahim Rushumbe, as the murderers of an Asian woman. At the time of the killing, they stole binoculars, a wristwatch and clothes when they had been ordered to set up a roadblock.

The murder was apparently that of Mrs Aziz Patel, who was killed in January. Her two children were seriously wounded.

The same gang also robbed South African truck drivers of 500 kwacha and eight tins of beef as they were driving to Malawi.

The interrogators said the camp commandant, Silas Chenjerai, was given small amounts of it and kept the rest for himself.

The commandant was also accused of sending a hit-team of three, Result Nyoni, Rahim Rushumbe and Sinatra, to capture or "eliminate" a man referred to as Kingstone.

The document said: "Kingstone is a Zambian citizen who had picked a quarrel with one of our comrades at a drinking bar and fired some shots at our comrade."

In the ambush, Kingstone was shot six times by Nyoni when he tried to defend himself. When the group reported back, the camp commandant ordered them to change from their civilian clothes into camouflage uniforms.

The dead man was Mr Kingstone Chanakira, who was 34.

In another incident, a car was ambushed and a European robbed of a cassette recorder, wristwatch and seven kwacha.

The camp appeared to be living in fear of Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces.

The indiscipline this caused was reflected by the interrogators, who concluded: "There was a lack of control of soldiers in this camp by the camp commander. The camp commander knew of the lack of discipline among his subordinates and failed to take any punitive measures before the situation got out of control."

The same applied at Kafue One, according to the documents, where gun crews opened fire at unidentified aircraft in the area. It is known that two Zambian jets have been shot down by terrorists.

When questioned over the shootings at Kafue One, the gun crew commander said he was sick of taking orders.

He said: "Even if an enemy plane comes to bomb the base, I won't intercept it."

## MOTIVE FOR UNFP SPLIT REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

**THREE** Salisbury-based officials of Chief Kayira Ndiweni's UNFP have quit the party, their spokesman said, because the chief "indirectly and unaware has become a supporter of the UANC".

Mr Kingdom Sithole, formerly national organising secretary for the United National Federal Party, said that he had left along with Mr Samuel Mazibananga, former party secretary for agriculture, and Mr Tinos Kasvinga, who was UNFP secretary for health for Mashonaland.

Mr Sithole said the three men would not form another party, but might align themselves with Senator Chief Chirau's Zimbabwe United People's Organisation. Mr Sithole was a ZUPO member who left last year to join the short-lived Zimbabwe People's Party and then the UNFP.

The three rebel UNFP officials had no quarrel with the fact that a Government of National

Unity was now in place, Mr Sithole said. But he said that Chief Ndiweni, by taking a Ministerial post in the Government and by deciding to refrain from open criticism of it, had destroyed his ability to point out problems that needed airing.

"We want to act as a responsible opposition," Mr Sithole said. "To do so, we have to be free to pinpoint problems and speak out on them."

Mr Sithole also said that supporters in Mashonaland of the UNFP's campaign plank advocating a federal system of government felt betrayed by the party. These people felt the UNFP had abandoned its federal ideal in return for a place in Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's administration.

The three rebels might align themselves with Chief Chirau because of his stand in favour of an "all-party settlement", Mr Sithole said.

CSO: 4420

## ARMY REDUCES FUEL USED IN VEHICLES

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of last year, the Army has reduced the fuel burnt by each of its vehicles by about 20 percent, according to Major Peter Mincher, of the Quartermaster General's office.

The credit for this lay largely with the Army's traffic control centres in all towns and joint operation command centres throughout the country, he said.

The centres, which have been operating for "some years," are responsible at brigade and unit level, for the running of all non-operational Army vehicles and engines.

The movement of these vehicles has to be authorised by the centres, and checks are made by Military Police to ensure their correct use.

Major Mincher said that at one time as many as 40 vehicles had run daily from Llewellyn Barracks to Bulawayo, but that this number had been reduced to as little as two.

He said the Army was testing the use of an oil fuel supply company, that it was claimed would treble the life of engine oil. If successful, this would be a major fuel saving, he said.

With the computerisation of the Army transport section at the beginning of May, all Army vehicles and motors were coded, with their fuel drawings for each month recorded.

With the first print-out at Rhodes and Founders, the Army would be able to assess in what areas it could, and needed to, improve fuel economy.

Major Mincher said the Army was now ordering smaller and more economical saloons as staff cars. All units were issued pick-up vans for routine trips, to limit the use of the more "thirsty" operational vehicles.



After the Salisbury oil depot sabotage last year, the QM General's office had drawn up a directive to be issued in the event of a major fuel shortage in the country.

Among the restrictions it contained, were the limiting of all units to two routine journeys a day, and the elimination of recreational trips in military transport.

Describing the order as "very stringent," Major Mincher said it would be implemented only if the Treasury cut the Army's estimated fuel spending allocation, or in a dire emergency.

CSO: 4420

## PENSIONERS CAUSE CASH OUTFLOW

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

SCORES of former civil servants, members of the armed forces and business executives are already taking advantage of one of the provisions in the new Constitution by taking hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the country in commuted pensions. In many cases these are also tax free.

In terms of the new 1979 Constitution it is permissible for contributory pensioners to get one-third of their pensions commuted (often on a tax free basis) and sent abroad to them, plus their foreign currency settlement allowance of up to

\$7 000 and the remainder of their monthly (taxable) pension payments, provided they fulfil certain pension conditions.

\$60 000

In one recent case where a senior civil servant retired after long service and left the country, the amount of commuted pension which he was allowed to transfer out of Zimbabwe Rhodesia was about \$60 000.

Other cases include former Government, political and private individuals who retired after April 30.

Provided they belonged to recognised pension funds before the March 8 Agreement of 1978 and completed pensionable service or left their employment on grounds of ill health after April, they are entitled to take their pensions out of the country in terms of the Constitution, said a Salisbury bank official.

He denied that people were being allowed to take large pension amounts because their names appeared on a "death list" issued by internal political leaders, as some people believe.

"If that were to be taken into account most of us would qualify in one way or another," he said.

RETURNING

"The truth is much more simple. The Constitution allows pensions to be remitted after certain provisions are met."

It is believed some people who have taken their commuted pensions outside this country are now returning to live here.

Already the total of foreign currency for pension payments in foreign countries is considerable. Bank officials believe it will go on increasing as pensionable civil servants, as well as other contributory pensioners, take advantage of the provi-

sions in the Constitution.

All they need do is to retire, go on long leave, establish residence elsewhere, and then apply to commute up to one-third of their pensions in cash payable outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The balance of their pensions is also payable to them monthly in foreign currency.

### PRIVILEGES

But people who retired before April 30 this year are not entitled to the same privileges. Nor are those who have not yet reached full pensionable age.

If they wish to leave they are only entitled to the usual settlement allowance granted each individual by the Reserve Bank, as well as monthly pension payments outside the country.

The method of getting commuted tax-free pensions paid in lump sums abroad, with settlement allowances, is listed in clauses 363 to 366 of the new Constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia which came into force on April 30.

Briefly, Clause 363 (1) says that anyone who is entitled to receive a pension "and who is not or-

dinarily resident in Zimbabwe Rhodesia (that is, who has established residence abroad) shall not be prevented from having remitted to him outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, free from any deduction, tax or charge other than ordinary bank charges, made or levied in respect of its remission."

A sub-clause says he may get any pension payment "to which he is entitled and also the amount of any commutation" subject to certain provisions.

In effect the provisions mean that he must have belonged to a pension fund established before March 3, 1978 (the date of the Agreement) and should not have retired before the Constitution came into force on April 30.

### FORCES

He must also have reached the age of 50 or more, or served for a specified period or retired on grounds of ill-health.

The Constitution also includes special provisions for members of the armed forces to commute and remit their pensions tax free abroad. They may retire after two years' service as contributors

and commute or receive their pensions outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia after April 1980.

In many cases if people belonged to an approved contributory pension fund before August 1, 1978, they are entitled to commute up to one-third of their pensions on a tax free basis. But monthly pension payments are taxable.

### CONDITIONS

Certain other pensionable people may also receive tax free commutations provided they comply with certain provisions covered by the new Constitution.

A spokesman for the Treasury said last week the general position on the commutation of pensions which "fell within certain criteria" was that they would be tax free provided the Commissioner of Taxes was satisfied that they complied with certain conditions.

Normally the amount received in commutation of an approved pension up to one-third of the pension entitled was considered a capital receipt and was, therefore not liable for tax, said the spokesman.

# CHIRAU CALLS FOR CONTROL OF AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

**A FORMER MEMBER** of the Executive Council and leader of ZUPO, Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau, yesterday called for all auxiliary forces in the country to be placed under the control of the security forces.

Chief Chirau said in the Senate that while there were good auxiliaries there were others who lacked discipline and direction.

Those who were not under proper control behaved like "others from outside the country" and damaged stores and schools, he said.

He complained that the good name of the Police force was being tarnished by undisciplined auxiliaries claiming that they were working with the Police.

He also complained that the tribal system had been upset because the auxiliaries had seduced women and girls.

Commenting on the attitudes of the British and American Governments to the new Government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Senator Ralph Abercrombie said: "What is certain is that it is not the people of those countries who do not wish to

recognise us, it is the governments."

Rising to make his maiden speech in the upper house, Senator Rob Gaunt said that it was with some trepidation that he spoke in Senate which was, he said, usually reserved for elder statesmen.

He told the president of the Senate, Colonel George Hartley: "If I get carried away I hope you will be tolerant and put it down to the impetuosity of youth."

He said that it was essential that all the citizens of Zimbabwe Rhodesia unite and stand fast against all the pressures. For this reason he found the action of Mr James Chikerema most unfortunate.

Far worse however, were the actions of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and ZANU, which he believed were verging on being treasonable, as it appeared that they were actively working against the State.

## SANITY

"In the name of sanity and in the national interest I appeal to these two leaders to come back to the fold."

Zimbabwe Rhodesia could only progress once the war had been brought to an end, said Senator Chief Sigola.

Chief Sigola explained that in the tribal trust lands the people were caught in the middle of the conflict. He said that when terrorists visited the kraals the people had to do what they were instructed to do because of fear.

When the security forces came to the kraal and asked whether there had been any terrorists there they often had to say "no" because they feared for their lives. However, once the security forces had gone, the terrorists came back and said that they saw a security force vehicle at the kraal and "these people don't talk, they just shoot".

The Senate was adjourned on a motion of the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Mr Aaron Mutiti, until Tuesday.

## EXTINCTION LOOMS FOR WHITE TRADER IN COUNTRY AREAS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THERE is no future for white traders in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's country districts.

This is the belief of Mr Christopher Peech, whose family firm this month celebrates 33 years of serving the African rural community through a chain of about 25 retail stores.

"We have to face the fact that there is no room for a white man in these areas any more," he told The Financial Gazette this week.

"The Africans — especially the Mashonas — are a nation of shopkeepers," he said, as anyone could see from the proliferation of African traders springing up everywhere.

When prosperity returned to European-owned farms, Mr Peech thought, farmers would almost certainly lease their stores to African businessmen.

**MOTHBALLS**

The firm, founded in 1946 by Mr P. P. W. Peech, and now run by his sons Christopher and David (a

third son, Tim, was killed by terrorists last year), has recently "put into mothballs" all but 12 of their country stores.

Instead, the firm is launching out into extensive wholesale trading activities, supplying small African traders.

A new company called P. Peech & Sons (Pvt) Ltd, Cash and Carry Wholesalers, was formed by the family — with considerable foresight — in 1973.

"We reckoned it was something that was sadly lacking because of the enormous difficulties and cost incurred by the small trader in getting his



supplies from the main centres," said Mr Peech.

A recent purchase of International Agencies (renamed Metro International) in Forbes Avenue, Salisbury, has given the firm a city base and already its wholesale activities have extended to five branches at strategic rural points — Mtoko, Mrewa, Rusape, Marandellas and now Headlands.

#### LOSSES

Although the expansion of African trading in rural areas is seen as inevitable, the immediate decision to close down the family stores was prompted by losses caused by the current war situation.

Between 1974 and 1978, 11 stores were burned down and a total of about 30 terrorist attacks were made on family property. In addition, the stores were constantly burgled by terrorists or pseudo-terrorists.

"We secured ourselves with fences, lights, alarms and weaponry because we were so heavily under attack," said Mr Peech. All the goods and vehicles used in keeping the stores supplied were kept in warehouses on the family farm, making it a tempting target for attack.

#### STANDSTILL

Daily journeys through the TTLs are on farm roads meant constantly running the risk of being ambushed

or of running over mines.

"The business was coming to a standstill and we were constantly presenting claims for compensation for property either destroyed or stolen," said Mr Peech. The decision to pull out was made in November 1978. "We just left everything standing after salvaging what we could," The Financial Gazette was told.

The brothers have no intention, however, of just becoming "fat cats" in town.

"We are both genuinely interested in the future of rural trading and we have a fund of goodwill among the black traders. From our long experience, we know how to advise them and we shall carry all the range of goods they need," said Mr Peech.

## CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT AT ZRBC URGED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THROUGHOUT the public sector of the new state of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, public employees are — at least figuratively — holding their breath. They are waiting to discover what the government of national unity has in store for them and whether their posts are to be Africanised.

This is, from just about every viewpoint, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. These civil servants and quasi civil servants need, they deserve, to be reassured that change in the national bureaucracy will come only in terms of necessity and merit. Then, change must be quick and decisive.

The need for such change is, in our view, perhaps most urgently to be felt at the middle-management level of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, that querulous old lady of Pocket's Hill. For there, according to disgruntled insiders, the situation is progressing from bad to appalling.

This progressive decline may not be immediately apparent to the uninformed or uncritical listener or viewer, but it inevitably bears on the quality of the entertainment and information provided by the Corporation at the expense of a public to whom it is seemingly not accountable.

The poor quality of middle-level managers at the ZRBC has — again, according to those most directly involved — had a withering effect on the undoubted talent employed by the Corporation, reduced morale to desperation point and led to a consistently heavy staff turnover.

Endemic throughout the Corporation, this process of decline is nowhere more evident than in the News Service, which — in an emergent nation like Zimbabwe Rhodesia — represents the very heart of a public broadcasting service, with all the responsibility that implies.

In this service alone, there has been a staff turnover of 80 per cent in just six months, excluding those graded chief sub-editor and higher; the morale of the remaining seasoned members of the staff is said to be close to breaking point; and there is continuing restiveness among the few African staff members.

## MARKETING EXPERT INVITES SMALL INVESTMENTS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 79 p 10

[Text]

**SALISBURY, June 14** — A call on the country's farmers, hoteliers and businessmen to make small investments today for a safer tomorrow has been made here by Mr Alastair McKinlay, marketing manager of Karina Textiles.

The company, one of the country's main textile producers, is marketing throughout the nation a new safety curtain — or blast protective drape — which is unique to Southern Africa. There are only two other manufacturers in the world.

Using a strong "secret formula" cotton, 100 per cent locally made, Karina Textiles believes it can be the answer to the businessman's prayers.

"By investing say \$1 000 today the businessman can help save lives, cut down on hospitalisation bills and, at the same time, protect

### *Industrial reporter*

valuable office equipment which is hard to replace because of currency restrictions," says Mr McKinlay in Salisbury.

#### **BOMBER**

The new fabric has been specially designed to help beat the urban bomber, an ever-present threat in this country's cities and towns.

"The possibility of bomb attacks could be with us for some time to come," says Mr McKinlay, whose researchers

at Karina's factory at Norton are now totally satisfied that their safety curtain can catch approximately 95 per cent of the lethal flying glass caused by bomb explosions (see box).

Extensive tests have been carried out under the supervision of government safety experts and Karina's fabric curtains which let through light — but not flying glass — have met with the approval of these Zimbabwe Rhodesian experts.

#### **TARGET**

The last in a long series of bomb blast tests was held at a security base near Salisbury recently. Police and government representatives watched a bomb, detonated outside

a building; blow in a large area of window.

Explains Mr McKinlay: "Flying glass causes about 70 per cent of the casualties in urban bomb terror and our new safety curtaining easily outperformed our target. In fact, fewer than five per cent of the glass splinters actually forced their way through the curtaining."

Since then, further research has been carried out on the "safety drape" which is amazingly tough fabric but which adds colour and even charm to the plainest of offices.

Now starts a nationwide campaign to sell the fabric to the people and businesses in the front line of the urban terrorist war — the country's commercial farmers and storekeepers.

Mr McKinlay also believes that it is an ideal protective device for Zimbabwe Rhodesian hotels, long since in the doldrums because of the seven-year-old war.

Only five years ago tourism was the country's number three foreign exchange earner. The new government hopes to open them up again following its massive clamp down on terrorist activities.

"But it will take time for the average tourist to overcome his fear about sitting in a dining room next to large sheets of glass," he adds.

The cotton fabric is locally made. Other devices for protecting display windows — while highly effective — require foreign currency and, at the moment, it is rarely forthcoming to the average businessman.

Mr McKinlay said, "Because urban terrorism is a fact of life world wide, and being one of only three safety curtain manufacturers in the world, we have received a considerable number of enquiries from South Africa, America, Holland, Australia and Israel for the purchase of our product. We are now starting to export our safety curtain."

#### WINNER

Karina Textiles believes it has come up with a winner in a war time situation.

Mr McKinlay listed the main advantages of using his company's safety curtain:

- Cheapness. It is no more expensive than a normal drape. But because it is well secured at the top and the bottom the curtain does not "give" as would an ordinary curtain after a bomb blast.

- It is attractive. The drape has been designed to allow air through but to catch flying glass — the main cause of injury and death after an explosion, and can be ordered in a variety of shades, patterns and colours and also printed with a company design or logo. It looks and hangs like any normal curtain.

- Easy to fit and inexpensive to install. As it is easy to install, farmers can also let local specialist suppliers know the exact size of their windows and they will cut to order and supply a "do it yourself" kit, which is especially useful to hard-pressed farmers.

"It is not only decorative, an ideal sun filter which is well ventilated, but it is also a hanging insurance policy for the businessman," says Mr McKinlay.

"The cloth is specially made from Rhodesian cotton in a sunfilter weave and will retain its shape and appearance for many years," says Mr McKinlay. "It is both functional and attractive and is ideally suited for public buildings, offices and schools."

## CONTROL OF QUELEA BIRD POPULATION SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 9

[Article by HERALD Reporter Cheryl Roberston]

[Text]

**DEATH** by electrocution is the latest method being developed to control the increasing population of quelea birds in farming areas throughout the country.

Mr Mike La Grange of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management has for about three years been looking for a suitable means of controlling quelea, which are responsible for heavy financial losses to farmers and the nation, through crop destruction.

The Grain Producers' Association's figures for last season show that the grain taken by quelea would have been worth more than \$3 million.

Dr Mike Jarvis, a research officer with the department at Lake Mchizwa, where the experiments are taking place, is in charge of the quelea research, but Mr La Grange is responsible for the theory, experiments and designs.

During his investigations Mr La Grange found that quelea preferred thorn trees, reed beds and gum trees for roosting.

He said the birds gathered in large flocks and crowded into a small space although there was plenty of room in the roost.

This crowding was to

protect themselves from predators such as the black sparrowhawk. The fitter birds cram together in the centre and the weaker ones are forced to the outside.

"The apparatus I use is similar to that adopted for the control of tsetse fly," said Mr La Grange.

"It consists of an electrified steel grid which can be moved to different heights. More than 40 000 volts run through it, killing the birds instantly.

"The idea is to set up the steel 'roost' in the centre of a natural roost, where thousands of birds settle at night.

"We hope that as there is a continual movement of birds in the roost at

that time, when one falls down dead another will take its place," he said.

"The problem is that we haven't tried it in the field and are not sure whether the birds will settle on the roost or not. However, it has been successful on a smaller scale in an aviary."

He said the dead quelea would land in a collecting bin, and could be sold as delicacies, especially overseas.

"Many Africans used to collect the birds, which had been killed by poison, and sold them at two cents each. If we, or the farmers, sold one million birds we could make at least \$20 000 in one year."

Poisons used previously were having a bad effect on other animals and birds.

"I stress that it is not our policy to eliminate the species. Since the increased production of winter wheat the birds have survived instead of dying off naturally through starvation. We are trying to create a balance so the numbers remain more static."

The birds turned to cereal crops when their natural seed supply was low.

Quelea birds breed in South Africa and Botswana, but move into Zimbabwe Rhodesia in winter.



## BRIEFS

**NEW MEMBER**--Mr John William Melville Bellasis MLM, FIMM, FSAIMM, FRIM, has been appointed to be a member of the Natural Resources Board for an initial period of three years from June 1, 1979. Nominated by the Chamber of Mines, Mr Bellasis will represent the mining industry in place of the late Mr S. N. Muus. Born in Bulawayo on June 1, 1914, Mr Bellasis is the grandson of Sir Melville Heyman, who commanded 'A' Troop in the 1890 Pioneer Column. He was educated at Western Province Preparatory School, Cape Town and Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley. In 1932 he gained a Southern Rhodesia Beit Scholarship and in 1937 qualified with a BSc degree in mining and metallurgy at Wits University. After a brief spell in mining in South Africa, he joined the Rhodesian forces after the outbreak of the Second World War and was commissioned into the Royal Engineers, seeing service in Abyssinia, Madagascar and Burma. In 1948 Mr Bellasis returned to this country and joined Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co. as mining engineer. He went to Kamativi Tin Mines Ltd in 1953, where he has been ever since and is now the managing director, from which post he will be retiring at the end of this month. He has served on the Chamber of Mines Council and was its vice-president in 1971. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 79 p 8]

**ATTACK ON BEERHALL**--Midlands Representative--One woman was lightly injured about 10 p.m. last Friday when two grenades were thrown into a beerhall at Peak Mine, Selukwe. There were about 300 customers in the hall. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 1]

**DETAINEES FREED**--Three women were among 141 detainees released from detention yesterday on warrants signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr F. J. Zindoga, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said. The statement said the releases were made in accordance with the Government's policy to release those detainees who were no longer considered a threat to public security. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 3]

**BISHOPS CONFERENCE**--The Roman Catholic Bishops' conference in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has "in principle" welcomed the prospect of the return to this country of missionaries who were deported or declared prohibited immigrants by previous governments, the secretary-general, Father A. J. Mavudzi, said yesterday. The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, said on Monday such missionaries "can now feel free to come back to Zimbabwe Rhodesia if and when their respective denominations need them back". Father Mavudzi said, however; "A number of questions seem to arise from the statement and until certain clarifications have been obtained, we would prefer to make no further comments". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 3]

**MUZOREWAS MOVE TO DZIMBAHWE**--Wearing a leopard-skin cloak and headdress over a brilliant tunic and clerical collar, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his wife, Maggie, stopped traffic in Salisbury yesterday as they rode in a symbolic ox-wagon procession through the city to the Prime Minister's residence, Dzimbahwe. About 6,000 shouting and singing men, women and children ran and danced behind the ox-wagon in the long procession from Sinoia Street to the residence in Chancellor Avenue. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jul 79 p 1]

**OIL EXPLORATION**--The Government has ordered an urgent review of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's geological make-up with a view toward identifying locations where petroleum might be found a Cabinet source said last night. The source was explaining Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's comments earlier in the day that the people should pray for the discovery of oil within the country's borders. "If we could strike oil here, we could lay down the law to the OAU," the source said. He referred to countries within the Organisation for African Unity such as petroleum-exporting Nigeria, which has brandished its "oil boycott weapon" in an attempt to dissuade America and Britain from lifting sanctions. Any attempt to find oil within Zimbabwe Rhodesia would face geological difficulty. Most of the country's subsurface rock formation consists of a huge granite dome that is highly unlikely to yield petroleum. Past oil prospecting in the Lowveld, between Chiredzi and the Mozambique border, has given no result. The source said that Government geologists under the Ministry of Mines had been instructed to make the review of possible oil-bearing locations. But he said that they had not yet reported their findings. [Text] [Salisbury the HERALD in English 1 Jul 79 p 1]

**SITHOLE HOME SEARCHED**--Police in Salisbury confirmed yesterday that a search had been conducted of the residence of the leader of the ZANU, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. Party publicity secretary Mr James Dzvova said in a statement that Police swooped on Mr Sithole's Waterfalls home and searched it for an hour. The four bedrooms of the house, bathrooms, toilets, including the servant's toilet, the swimming pool outfit, as well

as the ceiling and the roof of the house, were all thoroughly searched, according to Mr Dzovova. The garden was also dug in the presence of Mr Sithole and his deputy secretary-general, Mr Tobias Chizengeni, who was released recently from Police custody. A Police spokesman declined to give further details. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--A District Security Assistant, Elias Matare, (20), single, from the Ndanga district, died as a result of wounds received in action, Combined Operations Headquarters reported last night. The communique also reported the deaths of 17 terrorists and 11 terrorist collaborators and said terrorists had killed two black civilians. On Tuesday night (June 26), the communique said, a gang of terrorists stole a large quantity of drugs and medicines from a clinic in the south eastern operational area. Elsewhere in the operational area Security Forces recovered quantities of UNICEF pharmaceutical products from the bodies of dead terrorists, as well as drugs of western European manufacture which did not have the UNICEF symbol. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 p 1]

REID-DALY REPRIMANDED--The Commander of the Selous Scouts, Lieut-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, has been found guilty by a court martial of insubordination and reprimanded. Colonel Reid-Daly appeared before the court martial yesterday at KG VI barracks, Salisbury, for the fifth consecutive day. "The general court martial of Lieut-Colonel R. F. Reid-Daly, CLM, DMM, MBE, is now completed," an Army spokesman said yesterday. "Lieut-Colonel Reid-Daly was found guilty of insubordination and awarded sentence of a reprimand. The sentence and finding are subject to confirmation by the convening authority of the general court martial." The court martial was held in camera. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 79 p 1]

LAMONT STAY EXTENDED--The Government has extended the three-week permit it issued to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali, the Rt Rev. Donal Lamont, to attend the consecration of the Auxiliary Bishop of Umtali, Monsignor Patrick Mutume. Bishop Lamont arrived back in Zimbabwe Rhodesia on June 14, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Immigration, Dr Silas Mudawarara, yesterday extended the permit to July 28. Dr Mudawarara said the extension had been granted to allow Bishop Lamont sufficient time "to apply for authority to resume residence in this country in terms of the concession to missionaries announced by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa". On Monday Bishop Muzorewa said missionaries deported or declared prohibited immigrants by previous governments "can now feel free to come back to Zimbabwe Rhodesia if and when their respective denominations need them back". Before the Government's decision was announced, Bishop Lamont drove to Salisbury from Umtali to see his lawyers. He said yesterday he wanted to make it clear that "I do not want to be, in any way, a political football". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

# ORGANIZATION FOR LIBERATION OF MAURITANIAN HARATINES

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Jun 79 p 7

[Article by A. W. Diene: "Our Haratine Brothers Are Organizing"]

[Text] The events that have taken place in Mauritania since the fall of Moktar Ould Daddah have brought forth an outpouring of ink, but comment in the national and international press has centered primarily on the problem of war and peace in the western Sahara.

Some go so far as to insinuate that had it not been for this war Mauritania would have--because of its mineral resources--experienced a measure of economic prosperity and political stability that would have been the envy of its neighbors. This view, however, reflects an ignorance of the social fabric of which this Moorish Islamic state is constructed.

Mauritania is composed primarily of two communities which are dissimilar both as to culture and as to race.

On the one hand there are the white Moors, who rule the country, and on the other the Negro-African community, which consists of various ethnic groups that are related to the Senegalese and also to the Malians (Toucouleurs, Soninke, Bambara).

In between these two communities there is a very large social stratum which is composed basically of slaves (in the literal sense of the word): the Haratines, whose Negro-African origins are unmistakable if only because of the color of their skin. In the census this social class--which represents approximately 30 percent of the total population--has always been counted with the white Moors, who are its principal masters (in the name of Islam, which the Moors interpret as they see fit).

Neither of the aforementioned two communities has ever raised the question of the emancipation and liberation of the Haratines. Not even the Kadinine party--which comprised the "progressive" white Moors and Negro-Africans and whose principal leaders had been won over by Moktar Ould Daddah before his fall--has ever offered a precise program with respect to the Haratines. As

far as the white Moors are concerned, the Haratines are merely instruments, like their camels. No one asks the Haratines for their opinion about anything. For their part, the Negro-Africans regard them--whenever there is conflict between these two communities--as the minions of the white Moors. The fact is, however, that this class--the Haratines--constitutes the principal labor force. They are dockworkers, laborers, skilled workers, intellectuals. They participate in all sectors of the economy but do not enjoy the same status as the other citizens. They are regarded as sub-humans.

Today, however, "some" Haratines realize that some of their problems are not shared by the other communities. Not only are the Haratines oppressed by imperialism and its hirelings but they also suffer from patriarchal oppression. Yes--the Haratine, his wife and his children are the personal property of a family of white Moors. The Haratine does not have the right to arrange a marriage for any of his children without the consent of his master.

This is the reason why "El Hor" (an organization for the liberation and emancipation of the Haratines) was created. "El Hor" means "freedom" in the Berber language. The El Hor organization believes firmly that a free and prosperous Mauritania will not be achieved until the "national problem" is resolved--that is to say, until the cultural identity of each community is recognized and respected.

10/52

CSO: 4400



MAURITANIAN MOORS 'DISILLUSIONED' BY REGIME'S LACK OF ACTION

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Jun 79 p 7

[Article by "Le Politicien": "Mauritania: Ould Daddah To Be Set Free?"]

[Text] Moktar Ould Daddah, who was overthrown on 10 July of last year, may be set free at any moment.

The former head of the Mauritanian state, who remains a boarder in the engineering corps barracks 7 kilometers from Nouakchott, will reportedly be granted a substantial measure of freedom, even though his apartment has just been refurbished. He is said to have made a visit to Nouadhibou several weeks ago "free of restraint."

Although it is said no conditions will be placed on his release, it would--for example--seem advisable for the former "Father of the Nation" to leave the country.

According to reliable sources, however, it does not appear that when released Ould Daddah would contemplate any kind of exile.

Certain military figures--with the support of some traditional chiefs who are still all-powerful in Mauritania--are said actually to favor a return to public life by the former president. Several sources say that overtures to this effect have already been initiated.

After approximately a year in power, the military have seemingly--according to these same sources--come to the realization that the affairs of a nation are extraordinarily complex.

Whatever sympathy one may feel for these Mauritanian military men, it must be admitted that they always appear to be marking time. Their pronouncements have not been followed by action, with the result that there are no statistics to support a contention that any economic recovery has taken place. The problem of the black community (a problem which has, moreover, always existed) has recently assumed disturbing proportions. The Sahara problem, too, remains unsolved--the problem that had led Ould Daddah and his team into the lapasse.



A return of Ould Daddah to public life would, however, be subject to two conditions, the first of which would be restoration of a system of economic liberalism and therefore abandonment of the pro-socialist line which had been translated (among other things) into nationalization of the iron mines and the withdrawal from the franc zone.

As one may well imagine, these two decisions were not to the liking of the former colonial power--so much so, in fact, that Paris was demanding payment in dollars for the arms it supplied. Mauritania's foreign exchange reserves are said to have suffered considerably as a result, and the situation became akin to having the proverbial banana peel under foot.

The first of these two conditions would not appear to be especially difficult to satisfy. Before he was deposed by the military, Ould Daddah had already initiated a limited reliberalization of the economy, so that the country need only continue on that course.

The second condition, on the other hand, would be considerably more difficult (if not impossible) to fulfill: the definitive departure of Ould Daddah, whose omnipresence had annoyed more than one personage in a country as conservative as Mauritania. His well-known leftist sentiments have, moreover, influenced the political orientations of Nouakchott during these recent years.

Much more than Ould Daddah's definitive departure from public life, however, is reportedly being demanded by those who are said to be ready to underwrite a return to public affairs by Ould Daddah, namely the self-effacement, pure and simple, of his wife, who has never really been accepted in Mauritania. To be reduced to the exclusive role of wife and mother hardly suits the temperament of this woman, who has always been the ideologue of her husband, and it therefore appears unlikely that Mme Ould Daddah would agree to this condition.

This circumstance leaves the way open, to some extent, for Ould Amar, the former general manager of SNIM [National Industrial and Mining Company] (that is to say, the iron mines), who has organized a political party. He enjoys the support of the business community and would favor reentry into the franc zone and a more substantive opening to the West.

For the time being the military are not permitting Ould Amar (at least not officially) to engage in political activity. It is common knowledge in Nouakchott, however, that this technocrat--who lent his support to Ould Salek's coup d'etat approximately 1 year ago but subsequently resigned his post and turned his back on these very same military men--is currently preparing to assume his prospective national destiny.

The Mauritanian military, to be sure, are not distinguished at the present time by a great deal of cohesion--except, of course, some 2 weeks ago when it became necessary in order to get rid of Ould Salek. In so doing they demonstrated a considerable degree of subtlety.

It is also true that Ould Salek submitted his resignation, but his indecisiveness had already led his officer colleagues to believe that he lacked the talent to govern the country.

The one time that Ould Salek did choose to reach a major decision, however, he missed the mark. He decided, purely and simply, to hand over to the Polisario Front that part of the Sahara which was under Mauritanian control and thereby commit himself to the task of national reconstruction--the goal in behalf of which he had overthrown Ould Daddah (who, quite understandably, he has not wished to set free).

The military seized this opportunity to place him in the minority and let him know in no uncertain terms that his departure would resolve matters nicely.

Through its representative in Mauritania--the foster brother of King Hassan II--Morocco reportedly played a role in the departure of Ould Salek. The latter had imagined that with the death of Lt Col Ould Bousseif--who by means of a coup d'etat in early April had reduced him to the role of a figurehead--he would regain the real prerogatives of the head of state.

Ould Salek's departure has posed a difficult problem, however, for he is the highest-ranking officer in Mauritania. Unless he is made an ambassador--in other words, unless he is sent into isolation--it is impossible to see how, in returning to the barracks (which is reportedly his desire), he could take orders from someone of lower rank. One other formula is always possible: that of making him Lord Chancellor of the Order of the Nation.

In short, ever since the departure of Ould Daddah Mauritania has been searching for a leader. Ould Bousseif had been a source of hope because of the energy he displayed, but he kept a rendezvous with death after only 51 days in office.

Three theories have been advanced as to the causes of the Mauritanian prime minister's airplane accident: human error, mechanical failure or sabotage.

It would appear that human error and sabotage must be ruled out. Reliable sources have told us that on two occasions, on the runway at Nouakchott, the "buffaloes" of the Air Force--reputed to be very reliable aircraft--suffered accidents which although not serious were caused by a lack of maintenance. It is therefore possible that the same thing occurred last 27 May in the case of Lt Col Ould Bousseif's plane.

These same sources insist that the Mauritanian prime minister had been informed of a sandstorm which was blowing over Dakar and seriously limiting visibility. The same wind was also blowing at Nouakchott.

For reasons that may never be known, however, Lieutenant Colonel Bousseif was anxious to leave his country.

His successors have declared themselves in favor of continuing the economic recovery effort and the struggle against corruption.

The Moors appear today to be disillusioned, however. There has been so very much talk since the departure of Ould Daddah, but it has not been followed by any concrete action.

1072

CS: 4400

MULDER LACKS SUPPORT FOR NEW PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 79 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts] About every possible significant source of support on which Dr Connie Mulder and his Action Front for National Priorities (AFNP) have been relying to start a new conservative party has so far rejected any form of cooperation.

Dr Mulder relied upon a [words omitted] to support him at one or another stage. He also hoped the controversial former Nat MP for Wakkerstroom, Mr Werner Weber, would come to his aid.

His attempt to lure Nats away was first countered by Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who gave him a friendly warning that nobody has ever succeeded in splitting the NP.

He also warned him not to divide those who support the Nats in these "dangerous times."

This was followed by emphatic statements by a number of former close friends of Dr Mulder, like Mr Jimmy Kruger, President of the Senate, Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof and Mr Karel Swanepoel, MP for Gezina, who said there was no place for a new party between the NP and the HNP.

Another former Mulder supporter, Mr Coeks Rossouw, MP for Stilfontein, who has a mining constituency, said Dr Mulder had no chance of making an impact on White miners on the basis that the Government did not have the approval of the National Party's congresses for its new labour legislation.

Mr Rossouw said White miners were well informed and that the Wiehahn and Riekert reports, in fact, gave them more security than before.

BUTHELEZI REAFFIRMS INKATHA NONVIOLENT POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

ULUNDI — The Inkatha movement faced national and international criticism from Black consciousness movements and White liberals, the president of the movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, said at the weekend.

Opening the fifth session of the Inkatha congress, he said some Black exiles wanted to know why the movement did not take violent action against Whites.

He said Inkatha should cease to be concerned about critics who had nothing to offer in the way of real contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Inkatha had to meet the demands of the day and exercise careful judgment over who and what was relevant.

"That is why I am never too perturbed by all the

crowding of little and noisy cocks on dunghills."

Ultimately, Inkatha and its critics would be judged by history on the basis of whether they had done what was in the interest of the masses.

"We do not intend exchanging one master for another or persuading the puritans that we are right.

"We will not spill the peoples' blood for things that cannot work," he said.

Many of his brothers and sisters in exile had judged that Inkatha had already crossed into an era of violence.

"Violence," he said, "came on its own and naturally when people had nothing else to do with what was at hand at the given time.

"But I will never be pushed by them, however exalted they may be, to do what is not in the best interests of the masses," the Chief said.

ETHANOL FROM SUGAR PLANT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 79 p 19

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text]

**TRANSVAALSE**  
Sulkerkorporasie B-  
perk can viably produce  
ethanol — and would do  
so — if the Government  
reached a decision al-  
lowing this type of  
project.

Mr J D Kritzing, manag-  
ing director of TSB added,  
however, it would be impor-  
tant not to rush into a  
project of this nature which  
should be handled in stages.

He said the company's fac-  
tory situated in Malelane in  
the Eastern Transvaal was  
structured in such a way that  
an ethanol plant could be  
erected fairly easily.

**Pilot plant**

This could be a pilot plant  
for South Africa and in the  
short term, the amount of  
ethanol produced would not  
have a dramatic effect on the  
fuel situation.

Meanwhile the limited  
sugar quotas and other prob-  
lems being experienced by  
some farmers are having an  
adverse effect. It is impor-  
tant to keep the area,  
situated right on the border  
of Mozambique, well popu-

lated and by allowing the  
farmers to grow extra sugar  
cane or to develop cane  
plantations the financial re-  
wards would assist in keep-  
ing the people there.

Furthermore, Mr Kritzing-  
er believes an area of 10 000  
hectares under cane would  
be sufficient to make an  
ethanol plant a viable pro-  
position and says there could  
be as much as 50 000 hec-  
tares available for this  
purpose.

In the company's annual  
report, the chairman, Dr J A  
Hurter, said TSB is currently  
giving the ethanol project its  
"serious attention."

**Best ever**

In reviewing the com-  
pany's income for the year  
ended March 31, 1979, he said  
this period was the best since  
inception in 1967. Net income  
after tax amounted to  
R5 329-million compared to  
R2 033-million for the previ-  
ous year.

He added 164 685 tons of  
sugar was made from  
1 486 344 tons of cane, an  
improvement of 27 percent  
over last year.



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**HORWOOD ON ECONOMY**--In spite of the worldwide problems created by the continuously rising oil prices, South Africa's economy was poised for more rapid economic growth in the period ahead, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood said last night. In a speech in Antwerp before the Protea Vlaams-Zuid-Afrikaans Kontakklub (Flemish-South African Contact Club), Senator Horwood said: "The South African economy at present reaps the benefits of the financial discipline exercised during the past three years." Referring to the increased oil prices, Senator Horwood said: "South Africa was in the fortunate position that the oil crisis has already led to considerable increases in the price of some of South Africa's more important exports, including gold and platinum. The latest imbalance of payments figures show that during the first quarter of 1979, South Africa has had a record surplus on current account equal to R3 455 million or almost eight percent of the gross domestic product. The oil question in South Africa, therefore, is basically one of restructuring of production and the reallocation of resources. Foreign investors can be assured that we will continue to move in the right direction and in a responsible way," Senator Horwood said, SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 79 p 3]

**MOSLEM PUBLISHER ARREST**--Cape Town--A publisher and member of the editorial board of Muslim News, Mr Abdul Qayum Sayed, was arrested by Security Policemen in the newspaper's offices yesterday. A Security Police spokesman said the charge was in connection with Mr Sayed's failure to appear before a magistrate last year, after he had been charged with the illegal publication in Muslim News of a quotation by the late Robert Sobukwe, head of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

COMMUNIQUE ON PLOTTER'S ARREST, CONFESSION

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] The RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] Central Committee, including our country's religious authorities, met on Tuesday 12 June 1979 under the chairmanship of the president-founder of the RPT, president of the republic, Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The subject of the meeting was the follow-up on the investigation regarding the mercenaries' failed attack against Togo in October 1977.

According to the communique released to the press by the minister of information and member of the Central Committee, one of the brains in the plot, Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza has been arrested and has confessed. Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza admitted that he served as an intermediary between the mercenaries in the pay of the Olympio brothers and their local accomplices.

He stated that the mercenaries, placed under the command of Col Finant-- a Canadian citizen--were recruited and sent to Togo by the Olympio brothers: Bonito and Gilles.

On the recommendation of the Olympio brothers, Finant, the mercenaries' leader, got in touch in Lome with Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza, who was assigned the task of organizing the Togolese pipeline and the import of arms into Togo.

Thus it is that Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza, now the head of this operation, asked for Merlaud Lawson's participation. Having drawn up the plans for the attack on the RIT Camp in Lome, the latter got in touch with certain officers of the FAT (Togolese Armed Forces).

Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza has already revealed the names of military and civilian personalities implicated in this affair and has related in detail the various vicissitudes in this horrible plot, whose plan of action, started in 1976 and aimed at the liquidation of our beloved guide, Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema, ended in total failure.

On the military side, Major Sanvee is now in custody, while Captain Francisco Lawson fled as soon as he learned that Emmanuel Kodjovi de Souza had been

arrested. As for the civilian side, three arrests have already taken place, the most important being that of the former secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Savi de Tove Kossivi (formerly Jean).

The investigation is continuing and is closing in on the local accomplices of the mercenaries.

On the political level, the Central Committee's members will visit all districts on Thursday 21 June 1979, the first anniversary of the Pya Martyrs Day and a legal holiday in the Republic, to offer more extensive explanations to the people.

CSO: 4400

# SEVERE MEASURES DEMANDED AGAINST THE PLOTTERS

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Editorial by Duevi Anani Tsibiaku: "Let Them Pay..."]

[Text] Emmanuel de Souza, businessman, lumberman, owner of many vehicles and extensive real estate holdings. Age: 33. A young wealthy man, thanks to the winds of peace prevailing in our country for more than 12 years.

Gilles Olympio, Bonito Olympio, two brothers without ideals, who parade about their lowly instincts and whose only goal is to avenge a father rejected by the entire nation.

Here are three immoral, bloodthirsty individuals who have sworn to disturb the Togolese people's peace and to jeopardize, once again, freedom and order, those immeasurable benefits enjoyed by our nation for more than a decade. Three dates, especially the most recent ones, to refresh the memory of the public: 15 October 1977; 24 November 1978; 17 April 1979. The events that took place at those times are identical, or, rather, have the same objective: the assassination of Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema with the help of the mercenaries.

Emmanuel de Souza, the pivot of this machiavellian organization, was arrested in Accra, Ghana, where these vandals have set up their headquarters.

As his only excuse, Emmanuel de Souza this sorcerer's apprentice, states "simply": "My intention is not to kill. I only participated in the plot because of my ties with the Olympio brothers, whom I respect deeply. I do not meddle in politics."

God Almighty, killers truly have calculating reasons to implement their macabre designs. It is enough to give you goose bumps. One shudders when one hears these platitudes aimed at the assassination of a man who has been chosen by the whole nation, of a man who gave the people freedom and peace.

Mercy! Mercy! This is what those "generous hearts" in love with humanitarianism will shout again.

Silence; enough, all of you who are proclaiming your lies. The people are asking for just and strong punishment. One can kill because of friendship. The lesson derives from the other side. The Togolese people, unanimous in their support of Eyadema, demand vengeance, because they love their guide. Because Eyadema has provided enough food. Because Eyadema allows the people freedom to go and come as they like. Because with Eyadema the country has flourished and is the pride of all its inhabitants. Because with Eyadema, love was born and endures among all citizens.

Because with Eyadema, we can sleep in peace with all the members of our family under our roof, without fear for the morrow.

These are all advantages that Sylvanus Olympio was unable to provide to our people when their destinies were in his hands. With good reason. He was unable to do so, because as a slaver, descended from slavers, he administered the country as a personal fiefdom, and his only goal was to suck it dry.

The Olympio brothers and their friend de Souza have forgotten only too quickly all the evils committed by their father in the course of his lugubrious mandate.

Memories linger, memories which Eyadema has, fortunately, extinguished in rapid fashion through his spirit of reconciliation, of unity and brotherly love. Let the Olympio brothers and their compatriot de Souza know that Togo now belongs to the Togolese people with a Togolese leader. We would rather live in misfortune with him than in impossible welfare with the kind of foreigners that they are.

Let them know, too, that in Togo we now know true happiness, the happiness to which our hearts were aspiring since colonial times until the year 1967. In our country, there is no longer place for hate. Our only password is development and the welfare of our citizens.

What, then, are the crimes they want to attribute to Eyadema? What has he done that God Himself has not already forgiven him? From the time when, 12 years ago, all the plots against him have miserably failed, each and every one of them. From the time when the man placed his reign under the protective wing of the Almighty, which force stronger than God's could prevent Eyadema from realizing his destiny?

To cry, to complain, to wish for revenge, all these things do not help. Because the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The Olympio brothers and their allies, these criminals, these faithless individuals, must remember that after the 1963 coup d'etat, when Bonito tried to incite the people to revolt, no one could be found to follow him. This was 16 years ago. It is too late. In Togo, we do not go backwards. Sylvanus Olympio is forgotten and buried in our memory. No matter what happens, Olympio will never come back to power in Togo, or else, he will build his empire on a field of dead bodies. Because we shall die with Eyadema, or will live with him.

As for the black sheep, whose names are Lawson Merlaud, Francisco Lawson, Teyi Lawson and others, Kossi Savi de Tove and Major Sanvee: One thing is certain. They have made their choice freely and have assumed full responsibility. Between Eyadema and Olympio, they have chosen the latter. They have played the wrong card. When one plays and looses, regrets are sterile. The more so because one should expect failure when it is the life of a man stronger than oneself that is at stake. Because Eyadema enjoys the support of the entire nation, the support of God. Finally, let these children of Satan, these perpetually and naturally ungrateful creatures know, let their patrons Gilles and Bonito Olympio know, that patience is not limitless. Forgiveness has a very restricted field of action.

If there is a place called hell, it is because there are beings who do not deserve forgiveness: The first time, it is possible to invoke ignorance and grant pardon. The second time, it rankles, since recidivism is in question. To repeat something a third time means that one is obsessed by the idea. To forgive again is to exhibit weakness. Cemeteries are full of irreplaceable men. Why, then, preserve the dregs of the earth! Let them pay for their evil deeds!

CSO: 4400

[Editorial Note: Expressions of support for Gen Eyadema have been published in the Togolese press on 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26 June 1979. They came from the University of Benin as well as from the Lome, Lama-Kara, Notse, Ameho, Tsevie, Kloto, Bafilo, Atakpome, Tabligbo, Badou, Tchamba and Sotoulowa districts, and also from Togolese citizens residing in Gabon.]



## FOREIGN MINISTER ON COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT, RHODESIAN PROBLEM

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 1 Jul 79 p 4

[Interview with Mr Wilson Chakulya, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Dorothy Kweyu, in Nairobi during week of 25 June 1979, during a brief stopover on his way to Lusaka.]

[Text]

**Q. MR. CHAKULYA, this afternoon you told Pressmen that you had been visiting a number of countries, India included. Could you elaborate on the nature of your mission?**

**A.** I was on my President's mission to a number of countries. You will excuse me if I do not discuss the purpose of the mission. I went to India, Singapore, Malaysia, Tonga Islands, and Bangla Desh. That is in addition to attending the conference on the Co-ordinating Bureau on Non-Aligned Countries.

**Q. And could you perhaps tell us more about the latter?**

**A.** Well this meeting in Colombo was convened to prepare for the summit of Heads of State of non-aligned countries, which will take place in Havana in September.

Since the 1967 non-aligned summit which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka has been the Chairman of the non-aligned movement. So that was the main purpose of the meeting.

**Q. This afternoon, Mr. Chakulya, you made reference to the British Prime Minister residing in Britain in spite of IRA bombings. Don't you think the Zambian security position apropos the coming summit is rather different?**

**A.** Thank you very much for asking that question. I would

like to repeat what I said this afternoon that everything possible is being done by the Zambian government to ensure that there is security for the Heads of State and governments or indeed all delegates who will go to this meeting.

Now I made reference to the Prime Minister of Britain. You see the difficulties that are in Rhodesia, the non-settlement of the situation there is a reflection on the successive government policy in Britain.

I'm aware that it is not only the British Prime Minister who will go to the summit; it is many other leaders. You will appreciate that in every country there is a security problem of one kind or another. We want this conference to be held and it will be held and successfully too. The fact that Rhodesia is attacking the "Frontline" countries of Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia emphasises the need for leaders in the Commonwealth to give greater attention for settling that problem.

## Responsibility

Indeed Lusaka as a venue was decided by the Heads of State two years ago when they met. The Heads of State have not decided otherwise. So the

challenge and responsibility is on Zambia to organise the meeting and provide every possible facility.

**Q. Does Zambia regard the Lusaka venue as an honour or as an opportunity to present Southern Africa problems from close quarters?**

**A.** Zambia is very proud and feels completely honoured by the Commonwealth leaders for having been chosen to host this conference.

Apparently the conference will not only discuss Rhodesia. It will discuss many other problems of an international nature as well as other questions of economic development and so on. The Commonwealth Secretary-General was in Lusaka to give a hand in preparations.

Zambia is not looking at Rhodesia as a separate issue; it is looking at Rhodesia problems as part and parcel of the conference agenda. The Heads of State will pay attention to Rhodesia as they will pay attention to any other matters on the agenda of the conference, as they have done before in the past.

Apparently even when the conference was held in London two years ago, Rhodesia was discussed as one of the subjects. So it's both an honour — a great honour indeed — and an opportunity for Zambia as well

as other countries to put their ideas together on various problems and Rhodesia is just one of the problems.

**Q. Mr. Chakulya, your main concern this afternoon was to make a categorical denial that President Kaunda ever solicited dialogue with Abel Muzorewa. Now suppose Muzorewa had asked for the dialogue instead, would that be more favourable to Kaunda?**

**A.** The answer I gave was quite elaborate that the President of Zambia, if he decides to meet Muzorewa, would do so within the context of the OAU policy on the South African liberation movement struggle and with the fullest consent or agreement of the "Frontline" countries.

This means that if the "Frontline" countries feel that there is something to be got from such a meeting, they would decide that President Kaunda or some other Head of State of the "Frontline" countries or so many Heads of State or OAU representative should meet and in what context and where.

What would be the agenda for the discussion, who else would be present, all these questions must be gone into.

And the noises coming from Salisbury asking President Kaunda for a meeting and so on, these are of no foundation, of no use.

## Bloodshed

In any case everybody knows that there is every need every day to settle the Rhodesian problem. The bloodshed and murder in the country will not end until this settlement. The liberation movement represented by the Patriotic Front, the Muzorewa-Smith rebel regime, and the British government must work for a settlement.

The Patriotic Front wants to see that problem settled. So all these people have to find a settlement. Now the armed struggle in the meanwhile continues.

If the Muzorewa regime is

happy with the armed struggle, and he wants to see settlement come through the armed struggle by making it impossible, so it shall be.

**Q. Since you have clearly spelled out a stand that rules out dialogue without OAU blessing as it were, can you tell us what alternatives Zambia — a landlocked country — has to get to the sea to get her imports and exports in and out?**

**A.** The support by Zambia for the liberation struggle is not aimed at securing the routes to the sea. The support by Zambia for the liberation movement is aimed at helping to bring freedom and democracy to that country and therefore peace in Rhodesia; and indeed peace in that area of Southern Africa so that the people of the area can live in peace and therefore achieve development and progress in a situation of peace and stability.

## Dignity

Zambia is a landlocked country admittedly. We can't get away from that situation.

But the sovereignty of Zambia, the dignity of Zambia, the independence of Zambia can't be traded with the oppression and the suppression, torture and murder that go on in the country of Rhodesia. Nor can Zambia trade the inalienable right of the people of Rhodesia for their independence — sell their rights in order to have routes to the sea. That is not how Zambia looks at this matter.

Sister countries in Africa know that Zambia is in the frontline facing the racist fascists and one hopes that the sister countries of Africa in the context of the OAU will always be aware of these problems and come to her assistance. For Zambia is putting up a fight on behalf of Africa.

**Q. But Mr. Chakulya, there are a number of countries — Kenya among them — who have expressed a willingness to send famine relief, but who can't do so because access is blocked one**

way or another. How will Zambia account to the masses of her people who are now suffering as a result? Do they agree with their government's stand?

A. Well the position of Zambia is the position of the people. You know we have a party which is very democratically based.

The problems of the struggle are discussed with our branches, party organisations in the regions and various other committees and councils of government, trade unions, chiefs and so on.

## Meet

Recently we had an ordinary general conference of our party which normally meets every five years. The general conference of the party is a very highly representative body. I want to know of any other party that gathers 7,000 to 8,000 delegates at a four-five day conference to discuss matters of the nation.

And the United National Independence Party of Zambia does just that. We don't even meet in town because we have other form of colonialism. Its people will have to decide one way or another.

So if Zambia abandons the war, if the "Frontline" countries abandon the fight, if we abandoned the fights for Mozambique and Angola, and if all those countries which supported the struggle in Mozambique and Angola abandoned the fight, these countries might still be under colonial rule.

In order to achieve freedom and liberty and democracy, someone has to pay the price.

Q. If some external radio broadcasts monitored here recently are anything to go by, the US now intends to send an envoy to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia not directly but through South Africa. What would be your reac-

tion to this "slow" reaction to the Mugabe regime?

A. Well Zambia has condemned any recognition of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia government or the Mugabe-Smith government. We have condemned the British action on sending somebody to Salisbury.

That is our position. Any clandestine methods of recognition will not help the situation.

Britain and the US are two countries very much in a position to tackle the problem effectively. If they wanted to settle it in one week, they would do it without fail.

no hotel that can accommodate all of us. We meet at Mulungushi Rock about 14 miles away from the nearest town.

We come there for four to five days to discuss matters of the whole nation, and the liberation struggle in Southern Africa is one of those matters that we discuss.

Q. You wouldn't think of it in terms of where two bulls fight?

A. It is a policy of our party and our country as a whole. There are always difficulties in a situation like this. When the Allied forces were fighting Hitler, there were people in the countries of the Allied forces who were supporting Hitler.

When African countries, or indeed Kenya, when the great leaders of Kenya were fighting for this country, there were Africans who were against the uprooting of imperialism.

## Struggle

Same in Zambia and any other country where people stood up to really struggle. You will always find people who will have the loudest mouths.

But you know Zambia finds herself in a position of a frontline country attacking colonialism. Next time it may be another country. Perhaps not fighting colonialism such as we have here but fighting some

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